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e from practical farmers, giving the neir experience, is solicited. Letters ned with the writer's real name, in full, ne printed or not, as the writer may THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

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#### The New Milk Product.

Use of dried and powdered milk as a food preparation is fast increasing. The cheapest preparation is made from skimmilk, and the growing demand is likely in time to improve the market value of creamery and factory byproducts, both skimmilk and

The apparatus for the manufacture of the powder is simple, so that it can easily be attended to by the ordinary help in creameries. It can also be used for the evaporation of whey. Important results are anticipated from the utilization of skimmilk for the manufacture of this powder, which can be used as a human food, in breadmaking, for puddings and numerous other household purposes. Considerable advantage is claimed for the powder over protein foods manufactured from milk, like protene, proton, etc., both on account of lower cost of manufacture, and because the albuminoids of the milk are present in the powder in the right physiological condition for use as a food material. The latest method of making milk powder, as described by a Danish scientist, is by evaporation of whole or skimmilk by heating in vacuum pans something on the principle used in evapo-

The powder is fine and white, dissolves easily in water and then resembles milk closely in appearance, flavor and taste. It keeps well as a powder without souring or moulding. The cost is stated at not over one-half cent per quart of milk evaporated. If another half cent is allowed for cost of the milk, the factory would be able to turn out the equivalent of a quart of skimmilk at a cost of one cent. The chance for profit is apparent as soon as the product has come into more general use.

# A Wonderful Guernsey Cow.

The registered Guernsey heifer, Dolly Bloom, has just completed a most wonderful year's milk and butter fat record. This record has been made under the rules and conditions for the Advanced Register of Guernsey cattle which requires the supervision of an agricultural experiment station. In this instance a representative of the Massachusetts State station saw and sampled the milk of this cow each month and reported the results thus obtained. The inpector also reported various weighings of milk as check weights. The owner reported the detailed weights of milk for each day and statement of teed and care.

Dolly Bloom calved March 22 and started her record March 26, 1902, when twentythree months old, and completed it March 25, 1903. During this time she gave 8841.58 pounds of milk, with an average per cent. of 5.13 butter fat, equal to 453.86 pounds of butter fat for the year.

The requirement for the admission of this cow to the Advanced Register was six thousand pounds milk and 250.5 pounds butter fat. Her production greatly exceeded this requirement. The record made is the argest record of a year's production of butter fat by any two-year-old heifer in the world that can be found recorded, and at the same time supervised by any representatives of a public institution or an organiza-

After calving, her feed for the rest of March was gradually increased until it reached five pounds shorts, fifteen pounds ensilage and clover hay ad libitum. In April six pounds shorts, 13 pounds old process oil meal, 13 pounds gluten, twenty pounds ensilage and el ver hav ad libitum.

In May t grain ration was increased by one pound corn meal and remained the vember, the cow being turned out to past: during the season, and also given green over, peas, oats, millet. During the sur she was out in pasture until heat of day ad at noon was fed green stuff in the stab If weather was hot she was turned out night and stabled in day time. She had the tine care and feed as the other cows of he te in the herd with regard to general was handling. She was milked day and stood in a standing only twice

From No aber to March she had the same grain ration, also twenty pounds of ensilage, orty pounds of carrots and mangels m , and plenty of clover hay as bred by Mr. Ezra Michener of Michener. Pa., and dropped April 14, 1900. Hersi was Divan 5846, and her dam, Their breeding goes back to such noted imals as Bonny Boy, Fern-Wood Lily Imported Pacific. Dolly Bloom is owned by Mr. F. Lothrop Ames of Boston. Mr. Ames takes great pride in choice herd of Guernseys estate, "Langwater," in North Easton, Mass., and the work of this 60w is a great pleasure to him. This heifer bears unquestionable testi-

mony to the capabilities of a Guernsey cow. She is one of forty Guernsey cows that have managed than was the case before the admade official yearly records of butter fat and been admitted to the Advanced Register, the records varying from 296 pounds to 602 pounds (equivalent to 346 and 702 pounds butter).

WILLIAM H. CALDWELL. Peterboro, N. H.

# Draining by Cultivation.

An article headed "Large Tile for Wet Season," by Irving D. Cook, Genesee County, N. Y., advises in many sections the use of larger tile. There are so many conditions of moist land that no general

rule will apply.

It is my best judgment that no tiling should ever be put in until the land has been graded. After that is done, or when it is found that by the use of correct surfacing the water cannot be run off, then put in the least possible amount of underdraining necessary to take off the water. The fact is that in many cases the land is by far too much underdrained. When the dry weather mes the crops suffer for the want of subsoil water. We must stir the soil more and underdrain less. Lift and dry the soil, give it more sunshine and air, grade, stir and dry, and keep a perfect subsoil connection. Many tons of water can be sent into the air from an acre in a clear day, and new life taken into the soil. Try this new method of cultivation in a small way and watch results before putting in the large tile or any tile at all. I have tried it both ways and now use no tile. GEORGE M. CLARK.

Middlesex County, Ct.

The Poultry Business in New England. The alleged decline of New England as a poultry section, as suggested by Mr. Willer in his readable article on the Orpingtons, need not be taken too seriously. A majority of the leading breeds have been originated or developed in New England. This form of activity is still at work, as shown by the recent sending forth of the Rhode Island Reds and their relatives, the buff Rocks and 'Dottes, which have enjoyed a more rapid growth in popularity during the past half dozen years than any other class.

The Boston Poultry Show is still the largest of all, and its awards are eagerly sought as a guarantee of superior merit. On the commercial side, there are more poultry specallists than elsewhere, and some of the largest poultry farms are there located. The Boston poultry market is considered the best of all from the shipper's point of view. It is true, however, that other sections are gaining ground, relatively, as poultry sec-

This fact is in some ways really to the advantage of New England, since it enlarges the demand for superior stock, of either old or new breeds. The advance of a section in commercial poultry raising is always followed by an increase of inter in pure-bred stock, and finally culmirates in a demand for the best and highest priced breeding stock that can be had. The well-established breeders in the older sections are certainly obtaining their full share of the best of this class of business, and during the past few years there has been something of a scarcity of the best stock of popular breeds owing to the demand from the West and South. In order to increase their output quite a number of well-known breeders have farmed out a part of their stock on terms more profitable to the farmers than ordinary poultry raising, while hundreds of the breeders themselves have doubtless

been clearing handsome incomes. Although poultry-keeping for marketing eggs and meat has grown rapidly in New England, and has also improved in grade of the output, it is plain that the greatest relative increase has been in the production of pure-bred stock and eggs for hatching The market for these higher products of the poultry industry has become quite staple and assured. High scoring birds, even of the older breeds, have never been too abundant to command a high price, and probably never will be. Cost of food makes no great figure in their production, and high express rates do not prevent their shipment to the most distant parts of the country. Hence the prestige of breeders in the Northeast will depend, as in the past, almost wholly on themselves. The cream of the trade goes to men of skill, enterprise and energy, wherever located.

Importance of the Corn Crop.

With perhaps the exception of hay, corn is the most important crop produced upon the farms of this country. In some of its numerous varieties, it is adapted to nearly all parts of the United States. With proper management it is generally a succ erop and adds largely to the feeding resources of the farm, and the grain as an article of commercial importance is becoming more prominent every year.

Its production simply as a fodder crop, to be used entirely for that purpose without husking, has been greatly on the increase of late years in New England, and especially in Vermont. Probably not more than of fourth of the corn raised here is of the old-

ashioned variety, known as field corn. It is probable also that nearly or quite three times as much land is devoted to this crop as compared with the amount grown twenty-five years ago, or before "fodder corn," as such was known. The growing of so much corn necessitates a shorter and grass, often getting a good crop after cutting more profitable rotation of crops for our farms, and makes a large increase in their

Arthur Goodell of Millbury does not be-

It is well for farmers to raise a limited

With present facilities for growing corn, of results.

vent of improved implements and machines.

In speaking more particularly of corn grown for fodder, to be fed green or put in the silo, it is quite important that it be planted as early as the weather and condition of the coll will admit instead of late in tion of the soil will admit, instead of late in the season. Early planting favors an early maturing of the crop and getting it well se-cured before the advent of bad or frosty

Good corn land, as we term it, is of the first importance, and then to have it properly prepared previous to planting quite as

Where this is done much work will be saved in the after cultivation. Corn is considered a grass feeder, and if large crops are expected there must be adequate fertilization. In our own experience we prefer

State sanitarium at Rutiand, Mass., makes potato raising his great forte and has good success. He plants only small-sized ones; none even medium sized. He has followed the practice for many years in succession and finds no deterioration in size or total yield. He raises large ones and takes the premiun at State and county fairs right along. Mr. Bond uses commercial fertilizers, which he Bond uses commercial fertilizers, which he thinks the best to produce smooth, healthy

CHAMPION GUERNSEY COW, DOLLY BLOOM,

green sward to old land, although both are used.

'Ch' sod land that has been in grass not

over three or four years, we get exc results with only three hundred pounds of superphosphate to the acre used in the hill. But this is on good land, Where a second crop is planted on the same land, manure should be applied broadcast, well harrowed in, and then we would not omit the phosphate in the hill or drill. It is very useful in giving the crop an early start, and that is Would never plant by hand where it can be woided. Use a machine that will drop the fertilizer, plant the corn and mark the next row, all at the same time, and do it better

than could be done by hand. Quite a number of varieties of corn are being used for this purpose. For feeding green it is well to have an early, sweet kind, but for the silo or to cure for winter use some of the larger and more productive kinds will do best. There are always some of these better than others for particular localities. Perhaps no one variety is so extensively used as the Sanford, and it has maintained its reputation for many years. It is next to the sweet varieties in quality

and is hardy and productive. By the way, can any who read this tell where this corn originated? I have tried to find out, but without success. It was first brought to the attention of farmers of northern Vermont by the late Dr. Hathaway of Milton, many years ago. It is good to feed in a green state, to cure to feed dry, to put in the silo, or, as a field crop, to husk farther South, as it is a little late here.

Last year was quite generally unfavorable for the corn crop. Such seasons are rare, and farmers will do well to plant extensively again, as corn makes a large addition to the feeding resources of the farm in its various forms. Particularly with a short hay crop, as is sometimes experienced, will it prove of the greatest value as substitute. A crop of corn, well fertilized and cared for, is one of the best preparatory steps to the crops that are to follow. Franklin County, Vt. E. R. Towle.

Some Progressive Farm Specialists.

At Monson, Mass., I found that George C. & Lyman Flynt of the Flynt Granite Company are extensive farmers as well as quarrymen, contractors and retail mer-chants. Besides having a fine lot of team horses and light-harness trotters, they are large dealers in milch cows, and keep regularly about one hundred for milk production and farm improvement. Lyman Miller of the same town, as I have

oticed for several years, can show as good an object lesson on a small scale as is often seen on a hilltop. On his small farm of only twenty acres, including four or five in pasturage, he keeps about twenty head of cows and horses in extra good order, and produces almost their entire food on those acres. He does it by Grass King Clark's style of cultivation, and by making every acre yield its best. He buys little commercial fertilizer, and makes much of hungarian

lieve in silos, but says the acid formed in making ensilage lessens the value of the manure. What say the wise ones to the It is well for farmers to raise a limited amount, at least, of the common field corn to husk, as it is a very profitable grain to have for a variety of uses, and will save some for a variety of uses, and will save some daily, with some grain, and claims the best daily, with some grain, and claims the best ent? He has a power cutter and

tubers. His favorite sorts are Puritan, Corresponded Maule's Thoroughbred. The sanitarium generally wants the most of his crop of one thousand to 1500 bushels.

A Westboro farmer, B. W. Here, who has an orchard of 4000 young peach trees, and who gathered 800 baskets of fruit last season, says the fruit buds are almost entirely dead on his trees, as do others in this section. But Mr. Hero, true to name, will put out another 1000 trees this year. Over the whole State April was a stand-

clined to give the farmers seed time. H. M. PORTER.

Worcester County, Mass.

# Cream from Pomace Sllage.

One of the best known farmers of eastern Massachusetta is N. R. Donglass of Sherborn past master of the State Grange and a welcome speaker at numerous meetings of farmers and dairymen. Mr. Douglass is located near the village centre and has an attractive set of farm buildings neatly painted and well arranged.

A SATISFACTORY CATTLE BARN. Onite recently he has put up an annex to his barn in order to give the cattle more light and air. This building is quite a model in its way. There are stalls more than enough for his herd of twenty-five handsome Jerseys. In front of each stall is a swinging manger, which allows the cow to reach all her food without stepping back into the gutter. The stall floors are of square wood blocks set on end grain uppermost to prevent cattle slipping. Thes blocks were sawed from butt ends of farm timber and cost next to nothing. The blocks are covered with plenty of sawdust and planer chips. A flat board at the rear of the floor and under the cow's hind legs keeps the sawdust from getting into the gutter.

which is about six inches deep. CLEAN, HEALTHY COWS.

A chain behind the cow keeps her in the stall. The cows appeared perfectly clean, and they very seldom soiled themselves. Back of the gutter is a concrete walk; overhead is a trolley track with a car for carrying off the manure. The building has plenty of large windows and s veral ventilating chutes, which take the air from near the floor and discharge it from the roof. There is no odor perceptible, and the owner says it is equally free from bad smells in winter and summer, and that the water does not freeze in the barn.

A SUPPER OF POMACE.

During the writer's visit just after the evening milking time, the hired man was oving down between the two rows of cows, oushing a wheelbarrow full of apple pomce, which he shoveled into the ma with a coal scoop, 10 or 12 pounds per cow. This poinace ration is, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the manage-ment. It is fed more or less the year round. The cows had not been turned to pasture, and were receiving a full ration which is given in two feeds, 20 to 25 pounds a day, also what hay they want and a liberal feed of grain.

GOOD CREAM AND MILK. "Do you get any peculiar flavor from the

Mrs. C. P. Scott, Holden, Mass., is a very successful poultry and egg producer. From two incubators (of one filling each), she showed 175 extra smart chickens in April. She winners from one hundred to 150 hens and considers the income as good as that from six cows. Mrs. Scott does the main work in their case herself, while Mr. Scott runs the rest of the farm.

G. C. Bond of the same vicinity, whose farm lays across the valley south of the State sinitarium at Rutland, Mass., makes potato raising his great forte and has good

wholesaled at about one cent per quart.

Other farmers who feed pomace sell milk at retail and have no trouble with customers."

One of the largest cider mills in the world is located in Sherborn, and hundreds of tons of pomace are sold at a very low price to farmers. Mr. Douglass and some other dairymen consider silage from pomace rule to that from earn as milk producer. The silage now being fed appears as sweet as the pomace commonly fed in the fall season.

"If pomace is so cheap and good, why do

"If pomace is so cheap and good, why do you not feed more than twenty pounds per

That is about all a cow will eat. needs variety and a balanced ration. When we first begin to feed it, a cow will shrink in milk yield if overfed, just as when given fresh apples. As soon as she gets used to it, the quantity may be increased without

"Is it all kept in a silo?"

"I had room for only about one hundred tons there. I put twenty tons more in a large shed, putting boards on the floor. The shed was far from air-tight, but there was no great waste of poinace, which is more com-pact than corn ensilage and is kept more easily. It changes hardly at all after being put away."

### Garden Crops Injured.

One result of the recent freeze has been to increase the call for vegetable seeds. Boston seedsmen report that many of the gardeners have been buying new supplies for replanting crops killed by the frost. Tender vegetables which had come up were killed outright, and the early plantings of some hardy kinds were kept back so long that the seed sometimes rotted in the ground, causing gaps and thin rows. Heavy loss is reported in Arlington, Belmont, Concord and Watertown, Winchester, etc. The corn and beans planted about two weeks ago were frostbitten, and it is doubtful that all the farmers can afford to reseed their ground with these varieties on account of the high prices. The price for beans for planting was nearly twice as much as the year before, while corn has gone up from \$4 to \$12 per bushel. Seeds, however, have not been advanced in price since the freeze, and dealers say they will try to fill the demand at present prices. One result is that seed buyers are not so particular about varieties buyers are not so partioniar about varieties, being, as one dealer said, "glad to get any-thing that looks like a seed." The seed trade everywhere is reported active, and the Western demand for seed for replanting is especially strong.

# Strawberries Compared.

In the test with strawberries at the New Jersey station. Bubach gave the largest early yield (1441.9 quarts), with Glen Mary d (1325.5 quarts). In the total yield Glen Mary led with 8783.7 quarts, followed by Bubach with 7572.9 quarts per sere. Of ive in 1901, with Darling second. Sample was one of the heaviest yielding late varieties. In 1901 the unirrigated plats led in yield in all cases except early yield on one plat. During four years irrigation has been beneicial in slightly increasing the early yield only. Unirrigated plats fertilized with complete commercial fertilizers, supplemented with nitrate of soda at the rate of two hundred pounds per acre, have produced the largest early yield and the largest total yield. A fertilizer made up of bone, potash and phos-phoric acid has given the largest yield under irrigation. Relative to the culture of strawberries in hills or in matted rows, it is stated that beyond question some varieties are better adapted to hill culture than others. Nineteeu varieties in 1901 gave greater returns from hill culture than from matted rows. In 1900 but eleven varieties gave increased yields in hill culture. Some of the most productive varieties in hills are Margaret, Ideal, Bubach, Glen Mary, Hall Favorite and Seafard.

# Orchards on Poor Soil.

In some localities where the soil is too poor to raise crops with profit it may be the most economical cultivation for an o chard to use a discharrow. Where field crops can be grown it is best to plant only such crops as can be cultivated except the cow-pea, which may be drilled in and harvested without cultivation. To sow oats, wheat or other small grain in a young orchard and let the same grow to maturity and harvest same, is to invite disaster to your trees. They may not die, but you will in nine times out of ten have cause to regret your action. HENRY M. DUNLAP.

Savoy, Ill. The Practical Fruit Grower.

For several years now growers and experimenters have been testing the String-fellow method, which consists chiefly in very severe root pruning when transplanting young trees. The average results indicate that the system probably has no great general value.

In Australia, for most purposes, a form of the bordeaux mixture, which consists of six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water, is preferred. In order to increase the adhesive ness and spreading power of the fungicide, good results have been obtained where one pound of salammoniae, saltpetre, or salt was added to every fifty gallons of borleaux mixture.

Some experiments on the subirrigation of raspherries, currants and gooseberries, by plowing out a deep furrow, placing tile in this and planting the fruit over the tile, have been conducted at New Brunswick, N. J., for four years, but have not given satisfactory results. In only two instances have "No, it doesn't seem to affect the milk.

We sell the product in the form of separator oream, which is taken by re allers in Natick and Wellesley (large towns adjoining). We have had no complaints. The skimmilk is irrigation of these fruits practicable.

Of the pears grown at the Michigan sta-tion, Bartlett, Bloodgood, Elizabeth and Giffard are recommended for summer use; Bose, Anjou, Duchess, Howell, Keiffer, Seckel and Sheldon for autumn, and Dana Hovey and Winter Nelis for winter.

#### Cold Storage for Pears.

Some new points on cold storage are of-fered by W. J. Sheldon, an English fruit grower, who has practiced the system for

"I find the fruit to keep for any time," he writes, "say, one or two months, must be sent into storage before it is ripe, and be very carefully examined to see that every fruit is perfect, and the slightest injury will prevent its keeping.

"I have had pears in storage about a month, that were nearly ripe, but perfectly sound when sent in, and although carefully packed in open-sided boxes, and only one layer of fruit in each box, seventy-five per

cent. were bad when returned.
"On the other hand, I have sent pears that were green when gathered in September, into storage, and examined them there in the following December, January and february, and found them in as near as possible the same condition as when gathered; after February they were taken out to see what effect the open air would have upon them-I might say the storage was kept at a temperature of 33° F. during the whole of the time the fruit was there. I found the fruit took about the same time to ripen as it would have done at the time of gathering—viz., about fourteen days, and the color and

general appearance was quite as good.
"There is a little unpleasant taste in the fruit when it first comes out of storage, but that soon goes off."

#### Too Dry for Grass.

This is a somewhat remarkable spring. Snow was practically all gone the first week in March, and it has been warm, as a rule, ever since. The ground is dry and all ready for the seed. But it is dry for grass, and forest fires are beginning to show themselves. The drought is hard on the grass, though it came through the winter well and seems thick on the ground.

June is the month that tells on the hay crop. If we have a wet June we get a good

crop of hay, but the pastures don't start this dry weather. Very few have turned out their young stock.

Plewing was pretty well done last fall. 1 think there will be about the usual amount of planting and sowing, with perhaps a little gain in ensilage crops. Farmers are de-pending more on it for lengthening out their pastures. Help is high and hard to get at any price. But machinery helps out won-D. H. THING. Maine.

# Crop Conditions Uneven.

Following is the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, New England section, for the week ending Monday, May 4:

Although the week was well adapted to plowing, harrowing and manure hauling, there was but little seeding done. The high, drying winds that prevailed benefited low, wet lands, but uplands, in some cases, were too dry to plow to advantage. There was some sowing of oats in the northern States, with some yet to be sown, while in the south their seeding is about completed. There has been some planting of garden vegetables and potatoes, but probably not as much as usual for the season of the year. In parts of Rhode Island and Connecticut, gardens are very well advanced, with peas in blossom and potatoes up. Their growth has, however, been slow owing to the dry condition of the soil.

The high temperatures of Wednesday and Thursday brought a marvelous change to fruit trees, the buds that had been nearly dormant since the first of the month showing a phenomenal growth in the two days. Friday, however, the temperature fell slowly, and Saturday morning found the ground frozen and ice formed in most of the listrict. In the north it is hoped that the apple buds were not far enough advanced to be greatly injured, while in the south it is difficult to determine the amount of damage, but there is no doubt but what it will be considerable in many orchards. The generally expressed opinion is that previous to this last frost, the prospects were favorable for at least a fair crop of all fruits, except peaches. Where straw-berries were in bloom there was some damage done to that crop.

Grass and pastures are suffering from ack of rain, and the latter do not furnish sufficient feed for the cattle. It is not hought that grass has been permanently injured, but will come forward under the favoring influences of rain and warmer weather. Tobacco beds have been held back somewhat, and some will have to be planted a second time. Some little is in good condition, and a small amount of setting will be done the coming week.

# Western Fruit Buds Injured.

Growers in the Central and Southwestern States appear to have suffered more severely than others from the recent freeze, if current reports are confirmed by later developments. Complaints from the whole central district from Michigan to Tennessee allege that 50 to 100 per cent. of the next fruit crop has been destroyed, the damage affecting small fruits, peaches and sometimes apples. The present outlook is for high prices of fruit throughout the sea-

The man who will devise a remedy for the melon longs and melon blight will confer a great favor on the melon grower, and perhaps secure a good competency for himself.

—A. Chandler, Randolph, Me.

Prices Still Lower.

The decline in the butter market continues, the downward progress having been quite steady for the past month. During the week the drop in the various standard grades has ranged from one to two cents per pound in Boston markets. The present situation was not unexpected by dealers. As the season advances prices always decline, because of the great increase of the

The fall may continue, and prices reach a still lower level, when the full effect of pasture feed becomes evident. Storage buypasture feed becomes evident. Storage buy-ers will not take a hand in the task of surolus disposal until June, when the con tion of full June grass flavor and low prices will tempt them to stock up more or le freely. Just at present receipts in the local markets are no. excessive, and the decline has been rather in sympathy with markets elsewhere than because of any glut here. Buyers are quite eager at present prices, and the market is steady and active. The top quotation for large lots is 22 cents in tubs and 224 cents in boxes and prints. The supply of box and print butter is rather large in proportion to other stocks, and tub consignments sell more readily at present. Dairy butter is plenty, but much of it is below standard. The best brings 19 cents in tubs and 21 cents in boxes or prints.

e sells at former prices for old stock which is in light supply. The proportion of new cheese is steadily increasing, and brings from 12 to 13 cents.

The New York butter market is active, and the liberal receipts are promptly taken care of. Sales, however, are mostly in small lots, as ouvers are cantious about taking large purchases in a falling market The abundance of good butter has lessened the demand for factory and renovated stock.

Supplies of cheese at New York are increasing, and the market is noticeably weaker for new lots. Old cheese is in light supply and holds steady. Skims are selling slowly, although prices have gone still lower. Twelve cents is about top price for new cheese. In regard to the export cheese outlook, A. A. Ayer, a Montreal expert,

says:
"If prices do not decline early and rapidly now, there is surely trouble ahead. It is now fully apparent that the consumption of cheese has been increasing for two years. This was, no doubt, brought about, first, by the high prices of other food products; second, by the better and milder quality of our cheese, and third, by a better state of trade. I think we may draw the following conclusions: We must continue to use great care in the keeping of our che and to carefully watch that none of it becomes heated either at the factories or en route; that the present price is affecting that trade is not so good and the laboring classes are complaining; that many have handling cheese, as there are no profits in it; that we cannot expect a continuance of the present state of things, and we must, therefore, get back again to moderate prices as soon as possible; that when Englishmen go off buying one line of goods they do not go back very quickly to it.

" Do not let us forget that Canada alon produced some 260,000 packages of butter more than usual in 1902, and that if the milk which produced this extra quantity of butter had been turned into cheese we should have produced about 400,000 addi-This extra quantity would have served to keep the price down to, say, 8 cents per pound or less, and we should not have had the present extraordinary condition of small stocks. Will the butter-makers who are determined to turn to cheese making on account of the high prices now ruling, look at these facts and think twic before they turn aside from butter-making There is now in progress an unusually large

make of English and Scotch cheese Receipts at Boston for the week 21,565 tubs, 25,883 boxes, or 856,647 pounds, of butter, also 2566 boxes cheese, 35,965 cases For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 15,215 tubs, 17,233 boxes, or 755,964 pounds, of butter, also 709 boxes cheese, besides 1846 boxes for export, and 45 702 cases of eggs

Receipts at New York for the week were 36,100 packages butter, 11,900 packages cheese and 107,200 cases of eggs, against 32,811 packages butter, 14,270 packages cheese and 96,820 cases of eggs for the same week last year.

# Provision Trade Steady.

Beef and pork provisions show no great changes for the week, prices averaging about as last quoted. The demand is only moderate. Beef arrivals for the week were smaller, being 157 cars for Boston and 67 cars for export, a total of 224 cars; preced ing week, 157 cars for Boston and 93 cars for export, a total of 250 cars; same week a year ago, 127 cars for Boston and 88 cars for export, a total of 215 cars.

The pork market is quiet, with prices showing but few changes; those being of a slight downward tendency. Boston packers have made a larger kill of hogs. The total for the week was about 18,200, preceding week 16,700, same week a year ago 21,-700. For export the demand has been very much larger, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$120,000, preced ing week \$66,000, same week last year \$210-

The Western marketing of hogs has con tinued of fairly liberal proportions, espe-cially in comparison with last year, the week showing another increase over the corresponding period last year, althou falling considerably short of the record for two years ago, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing 395,-000, compared with 370,000 the preceding week and 300,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 335,000 and two years ago 440,000. From March 1 the total is 2,825,000, against 3,055,000 a year ago—a decrease of 230,000. The quality of current marketings is good. Prices are decidedly reduced, and at the close average \$6.80 per one hundred pounds for prominent Western markets, compared with \$7.10 the preceding week. \$7.20 two weeks ago, \$6.95 a year ago and \$5.70 two years ago.

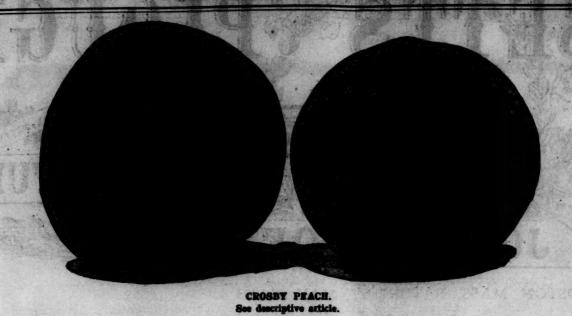
Mutton is in light demand, and lambs sell fairly well at previous quotations. Thin lambs are hard to sell. Veals sell at practically last week's quotations.

# Hay Supplies Increasing

The hay markets show signs of a desce from the very high level of prices maintained for the past fortnight. Large receipts from the West, particularly from Michigan, have caused prices to weaken somewhat at New York. Most markets hold firm, but larger receipts are likely to cause a decline. No great drop, however, is to be expected. In fact, the market is likely to hold a high level until the new crop comes, varying, of course, with amount of receipts from week to week, and depending somewhat, also, on

the prospects of the new crop.

The Boston hay market has differed somewhat from that of other cities, bec



has enjoyed a largely independent supply from Maine and Canada. Just now this supply is rather light, and prices for hest grades advanced slightly during the week. Other grades remain as quoted for some weeks past. The improvement in price of No. 1 will help sell the lower grades \_which are in large supply. are in large supply.

#### Sum Harvesting.

The gum gatherers say that their trade is growing harder each year on account of the pulp mills and other industries, which "eat" up the trees for their uses, and thus destroy members of the spruce and other families that make the gum harvest. They are obliged to travel great distances to glean obligated travel great distances to great their gum products, and the black spruce trees, chief of gum producers, are growing scarcer and scarcer each season. They want higher wages and the price of gum raised. "Some of our best gum costs us around

sixty cents a pound," said a manufacturer, "but we can afford to pay it. We make it up into small bars or squares with other mixtures and get five cents apiece for them. The medicinal gums are, of course, more expensive, but customers expect them to be, and we have no trouble in disposing of them. "The old Indian guides and hunters gather the best gum. They seem to know by instinct where and how to find it, and have a way of preparing and packing it which makes it exceedingly palatable. I fancy the best spruce gum comes from the region of Moo ead Lake, Twin Dam, Square Lake and Katahdin in Maine.

#### Vast Irrigation Works.

Perhaps the most remarkable Government irrigation undertaking of the work thus far outlined in the New York Tribune will be what is known as the St. Mary's river project, in Montana. It is here proposed to divert the greater portion of the St. Mary's iver, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, and flows through Canada to Hudson's bay, from its natural channel. and, by means of a canal, empty it into the Milk river, a tributary of the Missouri, so that its waters will eventually find their way into the Gulf of Mexico.

To accomplish this it will be necessary to construct a dam fifty feet in height across the St. Mary's river, thus forming a reservoir, for which the St. Mary's lake will be the basis, twenty-five miles in length, and having a capacity of 250,000 acre feet of water-that is, sufficient to cover 250,000 acres to a depth of one foot. A canal twenty-seven miles long will connect the reservoir with the North Fork of the Milk river, and the water thus obtained will, it is estimated, prove sufficient to irrigate 240,000 acres of land along the Milk river between Havre and Glasgow, Mont.

It is not expected to divert the entire flow of the St. Mary's river, as there are some irrigation canals on the Canadian side of the border whose rights must be respected. the Milk river flows through Canadian territory, but only at one place would it be possible for the Canadians to tap it, and if this is done it will become necessary later on to build a longer canal by which the St. Mary's will be diverted to the Marias river, another tributary of the Milk river, wholly in American territory.

# A GREAT WATER TUNNEL.

A project which resembles on a miniature cale the Darien isthmian canal scheme will be undertaken at Gunnison, Col., where a tunnel, approximately 10x12 feet, will be bored for six miles through solid rock to the valley of the Uncompangre. The point on the Gunnison from which the tunnel will start is in the Grand Gorge, which is two thousand feet deep and probably forty feet wide. A dam will be constructed across this gorge to form a reservoir, and the water will be distributed at will along both sides of the Uncompangre valley, and will irrigate an area estimated at 150,000 acres.

IMMENSE RESERVOIRS. At the Devil's Gate of the Sweet water river in Wyoming, the natural gorge is to be utilzed by the construction of a great dam one hundred feet high, thirty feet long at the bottom and three hundred feet long at the top, ninety-four feet thick at the base and wenty-five feet thick at the top. By means of this dam it will be possible to store 326,98 acre feet of water, which will be fed out for irrigation purposes through the dam. The dam will be of solid masonry. This site is described by Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden of the engineer corps, as "the most favorabl site in the world for a great masonry dam.' It will be remembered that it was through Devil's Gap that the Astorians passed on their return trip in 1812, and for many years it was part of the overland trail to Oregon and California.

The fourth irrigation project already de termined upon by the Government will be located on the Salt river in Arizona. An immense reservoir will be constructed means of a dam approximately six hundred feet long and two hundred feet high, the surface of which will be sixteen feet broa and which will be used as a roadway. This dam will be somewhat curved, the convex surface being upstream. The total capacity of the reservoirs so created, if it is found practicable to carry the dam to the height stated, will approximate nine hundred thousand acre feet. In the construction o this dam the energy of the water will be used to furnish the power needed, not only in constructing the immense pile of masonry, but in manufacturing the cement concrete, etc.

TWO RIVERS USED.

The last and most complex irrigation project thus far determined upon by the Government is in Nevada, known as also, on Truckee-Carson project, and has for its purpose the storing of the waters of the d some Truckee and Carson rivers. While no engineering enterprise so striking as those acres will be rendered susceptible of irriga-tion. Speaking of this project, F. H. Newell, the hydrographer in charge, says: "This is one of the most important of the interstate irrigation problems which have been carefully examined. The construction of the work proposed would do much toward increasing the cultivate 1 area and the popu-lation of Nevada, and would cause the

#### State to rise rapidly in agricultural rank." Women Take Deserted Forms.

Quite a number of city women fancy they would like to own and manage farms. Of hose who try it some become very tired of the venture, while others are well satisfied with their degree of suco

Those who buy a neglected place at a low price, and plan only to make it a summer home, retaining their professional work and income during winter, often find the com-bination very successful. Within a circuit of about twenty-five miles among the foot-hills of the White Mountains, one who has the entree of these delightful homes may visit several, and an attractive description is given in "Maxwell's Talisman." These women, and others similarly occupied, many of whom are well known and well educated are distinctly recognized in the farming communities where they have become property holders as residents to be counted upor when public improvements are to be under-taken and public opinion is to be formed. One woman, for example, who has for the present given up her profession on a of her health, has bought a farm of rather exceptional value, because it includes ferintervale" land. On this she raises large hay crops. She has put dormer windows into the quaint old house that she found on the place, fitted it up with oldfashioned furniture, put settees beside the big fireplace in the living-room, hung a crane and kettles in it and placed odd paintings and prints on the walls. Here she entertains sammer boarders and winter house

Another woman farmer, Miss B., has come from the West and established herself on so high a hill that she is unusually safe from intrusion. She raises an abundance of fruit and vegetables of unexcelled quality and enough hay for her stock. With her own hands she makes the delicious butter served on her table. One man can do her outside work. One strong woman does the heaviest work of the household, and, with no temptations to spend her wages, she is making money. Her mistress is not doing this, but she is making enough to live on and is spending her days amid glorious mountain views, in dust-free and ozone-charged air, where her relatives and friends from far and near are only too glad to join her in sumner. In

pursuits. Within neighborly distance of this place vet a third woman has bought a farm as an investment rather than a home. She goes up in the early summer to do the need airs and cleaning and to get her quaint old stuff into its most effective positions. There she leaves it for the tenant, who has see her advertisement, and has come hundreds of miles, perhaps, to this spot hidden among orehard and forest trees, far from any much

One enterprising woman has made her house an absolute model of comfort and beauty—an object lesson to farmer folk and ple alike, and both come from miles around to see it. She is improving her place in many ways. Valuable timber is carefully guarded; wild fruit trees are being grafted; rare plants, like Labrador tea are cherished; comfortable benches are placed where specially fine views the mountains are commanded. Many varieties of wild berries, reindeer moss. curious ground pines and other plants native only in high altitudes, add their interest to the place, while massive granite bowlders and gleaming quartz ledges add their picturesque charm.

In another part of the State a young woman, who is an amateur artist, has con verted an abandoned farm into an all-year round home of such elegance and propor tions as to suggest an English estate. Land scape gardening is a conspicuous feature of her undertaking. She raises cattle, horses and sheep on a considerable scale and goes so far as to have her wool woven into fabrics and designs of her own selection.

The Latest Machine Milker. An improved milking machine is reported to be making some progress in Australia. It is a modification of an English machine, about three hundred of which were in use

in Victoria. After some months it was noticed that the cows began to shrink. One of the dairymen, a practical me put an inspection glass in the rubber tube leading from the tests to the can, when the mystery was solved. In the English machine the four test cups unite at the botton into one tube, which has to carry away all the milk, and through which, at the same time, the vacuum pressure is applied to the teats. The result of this arrangement is that, when there is a full supply of milk coming from the cow, the vacuum canno work properly. The pulsation is caused by letting a little air into the can every second, and this air rushes up against the mill causing it to surge backwards and forwards in the tube. After a little while, the milk, instead of running freely into the can, is actually driven up the test cups against the cow's teats. The final result of this peculiar action is that the milking operation is im-peded, while the surging of the milk up against the tests so incommodes the cow that she holds up the rest of her milk. The result of this discovery was that

within a few weeks all of the English machines were discarded. The dairyman, however, who discovered the cause of the failure, Mr. Alexander Gillies of Terang, believing that it could be overcome, at once set to work to do so. After numberless experiments on his own herd of eighty cows, he set up, some three months ago, a machine which is claimed to be a perfect milking machine, which he has protected by patents all over Australasia and abroad. Recognizing that a pulsating vacuum was the most feasible method of extracting the milk, he was also convinced that having the one was also convinced that having the one tube only for both milk and pressure was impracticable. His machine, therefore, has two light rubber tubes, going side by side direct from the milk can to the teats.

The capacity of a machine which milks two cows at a time is about sixteen cows an hour. As one man can easily manage two machines the saving of labor is marked.

#### First Crop Paid for Drain

In eastern Massachusetts we are ble with good markets, some of the best in the world, although we may not be an hour's drive from Boston. Our populous towns are so numerous as to afford good markets for all for all farm produce. In order to make a success of raising vegetables you want land free from stones, rather than a light, sandy loam and a porous subsoil. It may be necessary, if any portions of your land are wet and the water stands, to underdrain it.

I am a firm believer in underdraining. I have on my farm a stone drain in good condition, built over twenty-five years ago. Before it was laid, the land bore nothing but wild grass, and water would stand there clear into the month of May. Now it is as early as any of the land and raises big crops of hay and whatever I may plant.

I have another piece containing about one acre of land. It is a sort of a basin surrounded by good grass land, and the water stood there until May or June about two feet deep, and it had been the dumping-place for stone for a century or more. It was necessary to dig through some portion of the land six feet deep to carry off the matter. All of those stones went into the drain. I had it completed and the land plowed the tenth of July. I went into Boston and bought cabbage plants and set them out, and I raised one of the best crops l ever saw. I calculated that crop paid for the drain, it being the first crop raised on that land since the creation of the world. RICHMOND FAVOUR.
Middlesex County, Mass.

One reason, of course, why foreign nobility eems invariably to fall in love with American heiresses is that social conditions keep the titled visitor from meeting American beauty unaccompanied by a bank account.

# Literature.

When one remembers that only so far

back as 1882 landscape architecture was

hardly recognized in the United States and

that there was no regular process for preparing it, one may well appreciate the difficulties awaiting any one who should gotten in the mapping out of the policy to make it his profession. No American university furnished a course of instruction in his paper would have had a new status as landscape gardening except the Bussey Institute which did deal "both theoretically and practically with several subjects of fundamental importance in the landscape art, and supplied the best preliminary training for the profession which was then accessible, although it offered nothing on the artistic side of large-scale landscape work!" To this institute Charles Eliot came for such instruction as it had to give, entering upon his preparation of the work he had chosen for his life profession. A record of Charles Eliot's subsequent education and practical endeavors in his chosen field, compiled largely from his own journals and letters, n prepared and offered to the publi by his father, Charles W. Eliot, the honored president of Harvard University, who uchingly dedicates the book "For dear son who died in his bright prime, from of the veteran editor, one feels that Mr. the father." A clear, comprehensive account of Charles Eliot's early movements in his education for his chosen profession occu pies the first part of the book. The reader comes acquainted with the analytical ocess of outdoor observation which this eager student of landscape gardening em ployed. He visited public parks and private gardens, becoming familiar with every tree and shrub. "He greatly admired," says President Eliot, "the fine old cedars of all shapes and habits—many intensely blue in color, by reason of grea quantities of berries-the thrifty sumachs he vast quantity of poison ivy and golden rod and the interesting sand-grasses or sedges. During his stay at Beardsley park at Bridgeport he made twenty-three pages of notes relating to plant hardiness, to changes of color in the course of the sea to spread, to color of bark, twigs or foliage or to power of resistance to cold, ice and drought and to strength or weaker strength or weaker plants." The author goes on to dressed up certain traits of character or certain traits of character o drought and to strength or weakness of quote from one of Charles Eliot's letters to his mother by which he tells ber how he passed Sunday in Bridgeport. It is at once apparent that this young landscape gardener possessed a remarkable and unusual power of insight and appreciation of whatever he saw. beauty, harmony and proportion of all are given to Christ's mission on earth and natural scenery in its crude, wild state, as to the significance of the Christian religion. well as in its trained and cultivated condition, appealed to him strongly. He possessed the fine discernment and critical discrimina tion of the trained artist, who has learned to value the lights and shades in a picture. Mr. Eliot made himself familiar with all

r with their ideas. There and rund all the materi h he could find. It is is ed with the young man's e in what may seem to some to be a dry subject. About us lies the results of Charles
Ellot's early apprenticable for his
profession. After traveling over Europe
Mr. Eliot returned to America, and
in, December, 1886, hired an office in in, December, 1886, hired an office in Boston, offering his services to the public as landscape architect in preferm e to landscape gardener. In the years which followed he advised on the locating of buildings, the designing of gardens and the improvement of summer resorts. The success which attended Mr. Eliot's hanging out of his shingle proved the wisdom of his choice of this new branch of profession. The story of Charles Eliot's life work becomes at the same time a history of the movement in Massachusetts in landscape gardening. The appointment of the Metropolitan park commission was the public recognition of the permanent need of such a department. The latter part of the volume is almost wholly latter part of the volume is almost wholly given over to letters written by Charles Eliot in regard to various plans and advised im-provements. He was thoroughly occupied in his work up to his death, which came suddenly upon him when he was in the height of his powers, and when the need for his services seemed to be so much felt.

One feels that it is an almost impossible thing for a near relative to write unbiased any man's life, but it is more for the purpose of giving to the public Charles Eliot's letters and recorded remarks, than for pre-senting a critical biography, that his father has compiled the volume. Those who knew Charles Eliot personally recognized his fine, artistic sense of fitness, perspective and proportion, but his greatest power was his moral strength of purpose, which caused men to believe in him and in his work. The Metropolitan park commission in the resolution passed after his death, spoke not only of his skill and knowledge and con-stant labors, but of his character, which made him a delightful co-laborer.

The reading public cannot but be grateful that the father has seen fit to make this memorial to his son. Not only is the indi-viduality of Charles Eliot an inspiring one, out his life was an example of devotion to a rofession which stands for advancement and improvement. The style of the book is attractive in its simplicity of expression. Again, it is always the father speaking of the son. Somehow we cannot lose that impression as we read the book. Yet this tmosphere of personal relationship, which is apt to mar a volume, is utterly absent here. Finely illustrated, the book is full of live interest and practical suggestion. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$3.50 net. 1

representatives. It was the ambition of the nan who came to New York a gawky country lad, with a slight knowledge of printing and one suit of clothes, to own a newspaper. Years of prosperity came, and Horace Greeley realized his ambition, and the New York Tribune stands today as a monument ohim. William Alexander Linn has written a concise and readable biography of this man who accomplished so much by his own exertions—an eccentric genius, as we look back on his career. In presenting his pen picture of the great editor, Mr. Linn draws sharp lines, and does not attempt to probe the workings of the man's wonderful mind. It is certain that Horace Greeley made strange moves for a man of such deep passions. He sacrificed consistency to become a candidate for President—a move which many of his friends could never overlook. When he was defeated he was like a ship without a rudder. In his fall he feared most for his beloved newspaper, for he feared that the Tribune would be seriously injured by the malignant slurs cast about, right and left, by his many bitter enemies. "Horace Greeley died of a broken heart," said Dr. Cuyler in his memorial sermon. "He had great ambition within his reach, and had been bitterly disappointed. Had he been elected the campaign criticisms of old friends who had not followed him in his departure from the Republican ranks would have been forwhich he would have devoted himself, and the organ of the federal administration. But cast down by his defeat-a rejected leader-the personal criticisms were killing, and it was only natural that he, with others. should fear for the future of the journal of his creation, which, he might suppo now look to a new constituency for support." Mr. Linn has given a well-considered sketch of Horace Greeley's public life. Of his private affairs Mr. Linn makes mention of one or two instances, but, on the whole he pre-sents Mr. Greeley in his capacity as an editor and in his political career. For those who desire to read again of the principal public milestones of Greeley's life, this book will prove instructively entertaining. But who ever desires to dig deep into the innu-merable small things which influence a man's life will find this book unsatisfac tory. Although we have a clear-cut picture Linn has not completed the study; that in drawing only the Horace Greeley, the public man, and omitting his private life, a onesided sketch is the result. Even though the public life is correctly presented, yet there are so many references made and passed over unexplained that the reader cannot form conclusions for himself, but must accept Mr. Linn's deductions or seek elsewhere for additional material. [New A few years ago the religious novel was to the United States as a substitute

York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.00 net. in the ascendency, but it is only now and proves to be from the roots of the anons then that a novel appears which treats of the creeds of men. "From the Unvarying Star," which Mr. Elsworth Lawson has written, may be called a religious novel, and one which contains a message. The plot is not complicated, nor are there any unusual situations to arouse the novel reader's interest and powerful characterizations are absent. Instead, the author has constructed his novel rather poorly, and his characters lack tain virtues and their contraries and em-bodied them in human form. In spite of all the weaknesses, an earnest religious atmosphere permeates the book, and the author carries on a powerfully convincing arg through the conversation of his characon interpre are given to Christ's mission on earth and tephen Austin, the hero of the story, is a young minister in a conservative old com-munity. In conversing with a Mr. Thorn-ton in his parish, Stephen Austin finds him-self listening to these words: "To nature's callous sentence of death on man who has Mr. Eliot made himself familiar with all callous sentence of death on man who has horticulture, and with every man who was sinned Christ opposes his gracious words. interested in that work. He absorbed the No! God is higher than nature; you need

die. I offer you a new opportunity of ving. I am come that you might have rord in the argument. God is your father and the Lord of nature, and can forgive restore you." Stephen Austin his out the story there are express of religious sentiments which, howeve-not overload the story as is somet the case. The religious conclusions the outspoken result of some occasion deep distress or bitter suffering. Statistically studies on his six when he accidentally stumbles on his six lover who years before took her away er home under the pretence of mar which ceremony was never performere is a dramatic scene when, driv his boarding-place with his sick he comes upon an upset carriage two prostrate men. One of the Austin's sister's lover, who is raving The book contains some highly wr scenes, but the general developmenatural, and in the end Stephen gains his wife, for she was a w strong enough to bare the shame his brought into his life. Mr. Lawson n evident that he is emphasizing a reli elief, which is, that we are children of and even in our darkest hours some hope and love pierces our gloom, be God's eye is ever looking in the direct His children. [New York: Macin. Company. Price, \$1.50.]
Although this book is a complete story

itself, it forms the third volume of a line known by the general title of "Pan-Ama can Series." The idea of the series is acquaint young readers with some of sights within the three Americas, and pecially such portions as lie outside the United States. The first volume, "Lost on the Orinoco," was followed by " The Young Volcano Explorers," and now pro! Edward Stratemeyer adds the above title In this book the scene is laid in Central America. The main theme is the proposed canal, and by journeying about in the prospected region, the young explorers learn much. It is a tale of adventure, so that the boy's interest is maintained to the end. There is ample dialogue and the experiences of the participants are, of course, thrilling. Mr. Stratemeyer writes in an animated style, and his method of teaching facts to young people in the sugar-coated pill style is extremely popular. Of course there is a villain in the story, in this case an evil, scheming Spanlard, who causes the party much trouble, but at the same time his rascally deeds add to the danger of the exploration. The author has given the youthful mind a clear idea of the canal question, and the book is in every way a worthy one. [Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.00 net.]

### Brilliants.

In journalism the name of Horace Greeley will always stand out as one of its greatest How silver falls the night! The hills lie down like sheep; the young frog flutes; The yellow hammer, from his coppiee, pipes

Drowsy rehearsals of his matin song: The latest swallow dips behind the stack. What beauty dreams in silence! The white stars Like folded daisies in a summer field. In darkness' hedge, St. Ruth hath dropped her

-Charles Mackay, in "The Canterbury Pilgrims " Oh! there are golden moments in men's lives Sudden, unlooked for, as the little clouds
All gold, which suddenly illume the gates

Oh, pray for them! They bring No increase, like the gains of sun and showers. Only a moment's brightness to the earth, Only a moment's gleam in common life. -F. W. Bourgillon

A face wherein is read a great reward Of suffering and patience purified, Unto whose sight our trodden ways accord A glimpse of heavenly vistas arching wide

worlds?

And looking there I lay my care aside, As one who sees, with sudden peace restored, The star above low hills at eventide Or lilies on the altar of the Lord.

I want to go home To the dull old town With the shaded streets And the open square And the hill And the house I love And the paths I know-I want to go home. If I can't go back To the happy days, Yet I can live Where their shadows lie, Under the trees And over the grass-Where the joy was once.

-Paul Kester Mother dear: I do not leave This is older far than all, If the stars be true.

I want to go home.

When I answered to his look! A little moon ago, Ah, that early greeting woke All I used to know! -Josephine Peabod

# Dopular Science.

-The electric washing machine of Nagy of Szegedin is claimed to cleanse rom grease, stains, etc., without soup

The images preceding sleep are found Delage to be retinal; they persist as "glimmers" after the eyes are closed, and to the cerebrum only when sleep begins -The forests of Nicaragua are found F. D. Baker to contain three hundred varieties of trees. A bark that has been

-High and low-tension electric curre ently. Currents of twelve thousand volt usually restores life. Currents of lo

-An investigation into cancer by generation in many families, which of afflicted also with tuberculosis, lunacy, is epilepsy. It frequently follows wounds juries, sometimes irritation of the lip fro pipes, and it often accompanies ditions of residence, food, etc. highly contagious and somewhat infection—The famous North Sea island of land, which is a little more than a mile gradually slipping away from Germany cause is geological, however, instead of p nd eight centuries ago was five

large as now, and late inv that nothing can be done to stop the disintegra-tion, which is particularly rapid in the region of the grottoes on the western side. The rock of the island contains much salt, which is steadily

# PIANOS.

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# moultry.

The Orpingtons.

was a lad in lpswich along in the only agricultural papers that the family were the Boston Culti-the Massachusetts Ploughman. fifties came vate I got my early poultry educaapply furnished by them being, extremely limited in space. I am know from the copy of the AMERI-IVATOR sent me that the former is leading position, with its name to American in place of Boston. shers recognize the fact, which the oultry paper does not yet apprehat the agricultural and poultry ciate. world ceased to revolve around the Hub when civilization crossed the Missourl

In the early fifties Boston was the ventre and Hub of the poultry industry. Burnham was its prophet and leader. Its prophet, he foresaw the "hen fever" of those days, and brought from Queen Victoria's pens a trio of fowls which made him the leader of the chicken craze which followed his importation. Every State then in the Union sent to Boston for the new birds, paying fabulous prices; many came from afar to the poultry yards of Boston and vicinity and waited for eggs while the hens laid them. Burnham made a fortune and wrote a book. Boston was the very Hub in truth, and some persons yet live there who think she keeps this position in the poultry world. Others know better, and have enlarged their vision like the AMERICAN (and not Boston) CULTIVATOR. With the opening up of the country by the westward tramp of the Eastern men a new condition has come to exist. Now the leading poultry States are found in the West, and the East is tributary to them. Millions of eggs and thousands of fowls pack refrigerator cars from Ohio and beyond for the supply of the Eastern markets. Improved breeds of fowls for producing more eggs and better flesh are eagerly caught up and set to work, while the Hub still clings to the fowl of generations back.

While Boston breeders were talking Englishman was pegging away in the persistent fashion which Englishmen have to large egg production in the winter season and the very best flesh-producing fowls for was an attendant and not a requisite of the making so much. These new fowls, when matured from the mind of the originator and launched on the markets of Europe, produced a complete revolution in the poultry world. Where few eggs had been produced or expected in the winter season, the keepers of the new breed began to report that they were never without eggs at any time of the year. The craze for the new breed spread rapidly, crossed the narrew bounds of England inco Germany, Holland, Russia, crossed the ocean to Australia, the seas to Africa, gained a footing in Canada, jumped the border into the poultry hubs of our country now at the poultry trade captive, notwithstanding all old traditions about the fowls of generations back.

This remarkable variety of fowls is called the "Orpington" by its originator, from the name of the village in Kent, England, where he made the making of them the study of his life. This originator, Mr. William Cook, who has but recently left our American poultry shows behind him, travels far and wide with his Orningtons to meet the constantly increasing demand for these Belgium with his birds, and won many prizes at the great Brussels show. This hundred birds. Australia keeps him active at her many poultry shows. Twenty-eight thousand fowls are produced now yearly by this poultry man, and yet the demand is not satisfied. Under date of April 6, he writes: eign orders 937 birds and over five hundred settings of eggs.

"We are collecting on our home place now one thousand eggs a day and selling almost every one as they come in." Such is a little story of the Orpingtons land their martial tramp around the world, making their own way by their own intrinsic value. All the varieties of Orpingtons are alike in the qualities of prolificness, size and beauty. They cater to the taste of all as to colors. Tsons prefer parti colorea birds, and ve the Jubilees and Spangled, in and white mixed and black and Others prefer the one color, and for pure blacks, extremely pure whites and the olden buffs. The blacks have the most he ever seen. The Boston poultry its just two advertisements of Orn its April 15 number. The poultry paper printed at Syrarty-eight Orpington advertisements April number. Every Western r carries a good line of Orpingorders for eggs reach me from nearly State in the Union, and many ific coast, where the craze is well along. The Jubilees were with buyers at the Boston show ken by breeders who supply the arket with eggs and market fowls, 80 that clong the travelers abroad, who ustomed to enjoy the delicate flesh of chicken on the Continent, will be able

aste such at home. The () ingtons have a club, the American Orni on Club, started two years ago at Madison ow numbers eighty members which are from Massachusetts The Orpingtons have a paper of their own, recialty paper ever published de ely to the interest of one breed. There are but thirteen subscribers from Massachusetts, but the paper in its second year has enough subscribers to pay its cost without catering to an advertising clientage hus you see the Hub, led by a generation back idea which prevails there, is very back-ward about coming forward with the new

breed, but as the Orpington has a foothold of from two to thirteen breeders in Massachusetts, it will prove like the traditional camel who got his head inside the tent. The Orpington is, above all, the farmer's fowl. Its large size, quick growth, heavy egg production in winter months and fine appearance in the green fields and orchards are an improvement in fowldom that the farmer will appreciate and accept. A \$5 Orping-ton cock, not fit for exhibition, is just as good as the exhibition fowl for improvement of the mongrels on the farm. Mr. Cook says his best customers, on account of numbers, are the farmers of Europe.

WALLACE P. WILLET. East Orange, N. J.

Poultry and Eggs Steady. Following is the situation as specially reported by W. H. Rudd, Son & Co., Boston: The stock of frozen poultry throughout the country is cleaning up in good shape, and prospects are favorable for a continuance of good prices for several months to come There is a large amount of fowl throughout the Western States, but the unusually high price of eggs in that locality has induced farmers to hold the stock back, and are reported at 85 cents. Some Boston three hundred tons of lumber, which inreceipts in the East have been much lighter than for several years past, with prices ruling unusually high. At the present time receipts are increasing somewhat, but best firmer and demand better.

Good onions are less p enty and full hundred tons of sundries, one thousand quotations are readily obtained, but there dressed fowl are readily commanding fourteen cents, with live stock bringing only about a cent under this figure.

Receipts of fresh-killed broilers from At New York potatoes are in light demand, with prices slightly weaker. New potatoes are becoming quite plenty. Recorn, 64,000 bushels of wheat, three hundred nearby points, while fairly liberal, are hardly sufficient for the wants of rels. Onions show no special change. Fancy the trade, and receipts are closely sold up on arrival. The weights most in demand are those dressing one pound each, which are quotable at 90 cents to \$1 per pair. Large broilers, dressing three pounds to the steady. Hothouse tomatoes and cucumbers pair, are bringing 30 cents per pound for best stock. Reports from the West indicate that, notwithstanding the warm weather in March, the spring hatchings will be somewhat later than usual, and advices from the large shipping points of the West show that up to April 1 there are but very few chickens on the farms. The indications feathers and show points, as if they were are that broilers and roasters from nearby the only desirable qualities in a fowl, an points will command unusual high prices during the next two months.

The egg market has held unusually steady. produce a variety of fowls, of which the first and late receipts of Western eggs, packed and most prominent requisite should be for storage, have sold at 16½ cents. Nearby eggs command but little advance above this figure, as all stock is running fresh at this the table. Beauty came with the fowls, but season of the year. With the advent of warmer weather prices of Western and nearby eggs will draw wider apart, and the outlook for the poultry raisers during the present season is much brighter than for several years.

Receipts of squabs are increasing from day to day. Best stock, dressing 71 to 8 pounds to the dozen, are quotable at \$3, ranging from this figure downward to \$1.50, according to quality. Old pigeons are wanted. and the market firm at \$1.50 per dozen.

# borticultural.

The Hardy Crosby.

finally take the Boston and New England in the northern limits of the peach-growing year only exceeded the closing season by section, because of its supposed hardiness about 450,000 barrels. During the season and reliability. Experience of the past few years has given the impression that the variety has been overrated in this respect, since it has not proved a much surer cropper than a number of other standard kinds.

The tree is vigorous and healthy and will thin under reasonably skillful management. It is very productive. The fruit ripens the last of September and is of medium size, two to 21 inches in diameter, almost round in shape, color yellow, with remarkable birds. In February he was in red cheeks, flesh yellow, tender, sweet and quite juicy. The illustration shows the appearance of the variety from photographs of month he starts for South Africa with three specimens grown in southern Ontario and reprinted by co-operation of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The Crosby is a favorite in that section and also in Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire. It is satisfactory for home use and local mar-Last week we sent out to English and for- ket, but is not generally considered large and showy enough for the general market.

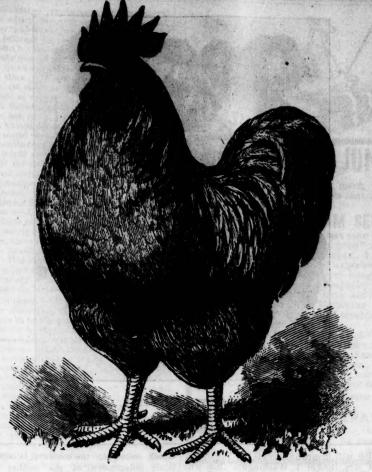
# Vegetable Market Active.

The spring trade is in full swing, and dealers generally report business good. Native, as well as Southern truck, is becoming more plenty every week, and the public is buying freely now that prices are within fairly easy reach of the average purse.

Fortunately for growers the cold weather all over the country has held back produce to some extent and prevented a glut. Even now asparagus is very plenty and is cleared up rather slowly, although shipments have been reduced by the cold weather. Receipts of this crop from the Mullica Hill district of New Jersey have been very large this season tiful beetle-green sheen in their to the injury of nearby growers. New Jersey asparagus is inferior in size and quality compared with the best native grown. Fairly good outdoor-grown native rhubarb sells at two cents, which is rather low for the season. The outdoor crop during recent years gets only the leavings of the market, the cream of prices having been skimmed by the heavy crops grown South or under glass. Potato prices are the same as quoted last week, except for Jersey and Carolina sweets, which are lower. New white potatoes from Florida bring \$4.50 per barrel.

Some sales of Houlton Green Mountains





BUFF ORPINGTON COCKEREL

are still some poor lots, hard to sell.

ceipts of potatoes for the week, 43,679 barlots sell readily, while poor and sprouted stock is not wanted by buyers at any decent price. Old beets and carrots are still plenty and cheap. Parsnips higher. Squash holds are plenty and lower. Rhubarb is low for the season. Asparagus is in liberal supply, with price declining. Green peas from the South are irregular in quality, with prices covering a wide range. Hothouse lettuce

Apples in Fair Demand.

The local apple market is in slightly less satisfactory condition. . Dealers quote practically same prices as last week, but say that sales are not made so easily. Fancy lots are selling as well as ever, and some times exceed quotations given. The bulk of sales are of Russets and Baldwins at \$2 to \$2.50; some from cold storage and others | Commodities," says: cause they include fewer poor lots, besides having been mostly selected stock to begin with. Some of the cellar-stored Russets, however, are very nice, and bring close to top quotations. Some poor lots of Baldwins have been sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

At New York apples are in rather light supply and held firmly at last quotations, ne lots selling higher than quoted.

Export season is practically over. The following shows the exports from Eastern | the requirements." seaboard points, what each shipped this just closed the total exports amounted to 2,496,772 barrels, against 792,128 barrels last year and 2,919,846 barrels for the season of 1896 and 1897. This season New York shipped 723,011 barrels; Boston, 806,013 barrels; Montreal, 467,777 barrels; Portland, 340,635 barrels; Halifax, 79,792 barrels, and St. John, 76,909 barrels. Including the 2635 barrels which went over the week ending April 25, the grand total is, as shown above, 2,496,772 barrels.

Grain Slightly Higher.

Wheat and corn have shown advances of several cents per bushel in leading markets of the country during the past week. The change in corn is slight. That in wheat seems to be caused by reports of injury to the coming crop by reason of the cold wave The most damage seems to have occurred in the Southwest, where the temperature was said to have been the lowest on record for the season. In Texas there is complaint of drought also.

Ohio and Missouri report wheat slightly injured. The improved outlook for export of wheat has also helped to stiffen prices. Prices in Europe are higher and the supply on hand less than was supposed, particularly in France and England. The present tendency of the whole grain market continues upward. Bag meat has also advanced about 5 cents during the past fortnight. Millfeeds show slight and irregular changes. Cottonseed meal is 25 cents a ton higher

Flour quotations hold unchanged. .A Chicago shipper just returned from Europe, states that the crop damage in continental Europe is serious, and that foreigners have already made heavy engagements for August and September shipment. and will want the wheat; that at the pres ent time their wants are being supplied by Russia and Argentina, but in less than 90 days they will be dependent almost entirely

on this country. A reduction of 2 cents for each one hundred pounds in the rates on grain and flour from Chicago and places on the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, has be agreed to at a conference between traffic officials of the Eastern and Western railroads and the lake transportation lines. These reduced rates will go into effect on May 11, and will continue until Sept. 30. The rates from Chicago to New York will be 18 cents per one hundred pounds on grain and flour for domestic consumption, 151 cents on flour for export and 14 cents on grain for export. The difference of only 11 ents per one hundred pounds between the rates on wheat and flour will enable the millers of the Northwest to compete with

dealers report general potato prices a little cludes sixty tons of mahogany logs and machinery Another steamer leaving on tons of dried brewers' grains, three hunded bales of waste and 150 tons of miscellaneous cargo. The vessels of this service are carrying two hundred thousand bushels of

grain at a cargo.

During the first three months of the presto the end of March for the current crop year, reported 212,730,936 bushels of wheat received, against 196,732,766 bushels a year before, and in 1901 only 180,912,896 bushels.

Business Outlook Favorable.

United States the official report of Professor Sauerbeck of England on "Prices of "The United States from cellars. The average price of cold-stored apples is higher than others, be-If a year ago fears were expressed that the If a year ago fears were expressed that the state of affairs there was not free from danger, it must now be admitted that they were premature, as the marvelous prosperity has continued unabated to the present market garden of W. W. Rawson of the market ity has continued unabated to the present day. American securities had another boom, and though a reaction followed, the last prices still occupy a high level. It is estimated that the iron production of the States reached the enormous total of 17,000,-000 tons, and even this was insufficient for the requirements."

market garden of W. W. Rawson of the market gardeners association, and by Mr. Rawson will be taken about to other farm gardens in the neighborhood. On the following day the party will go to Scituate to look over the farm and stables of Thomas W. Jawson at Dreamwold. The only other part of the Boston programme who can be a supplied to the market gardeners association, and by Mr. Rawson will be taken about to other farm gardens in the neighborhood. On the following day the party will go to Scituate to look over the farm and stables of Thomas W. Jawson at Dreamwold. The only other part of the Boston programme who can be a supplied to the supplied to the party will go to Scituate to look over the farm and stables of Thomas W. Jawson at Dreamwold. The only other part of the Boston programme who can be a supplied to the party will go to Scituate to look over the farm and stables of Thomas W. Jawson at Dreamwold. The only other party of the Boston programme who can be a supplied to the party will go to Scituate to look over the farm and stables of Thomas W. Jawson at Dreamwold. The only other party of the Boston programme who can be a supplied to the party will go to Scituate to look over the farm and stables of Thomas W. Jawson at Dreamwold. The only other party of the Boston programme who can be a supplied to the party of the supplied to the supplied to the party of the supplied to the party

Commenting upon the prospects for 1903, season compared with last season and also a comparison with the biggest exporting season ever known, the memorable years of 1896 and 1897. It will be seen that that great this country are still high taxation, undigested Government in the world is said to be in the Ozark Mountains. It has 2300 series planted in fruit trees. The same interests have purchased 5000 acres near Lebanon, Mo. They will plant every acre of it with fruit trees. When the apple trees are all bearing, which will ment loans and high prices of meat; but the corn crops of the world were plentiful, the development in South Africa will no doubt be important, the condition in Australia is improving, and it is not improbable that the trade to the East and also to the Argentine Republic will also increase. In Germany the period of liquidation seems to be com ing to an end, and a return of confidence may be near at hand, but the recovery after the serious depression will naturally be slow one, which will depend upon the United States. Continued activity will benefit Europe as well, while a sudden break would cause a stoppage of American demand and perhaps a flood of American products into Europe."

Moth Traps a Failure.

Experiments have shown that the moth rap catches mainly males of the moth tribe, this being accounted for by supposing that they are in search of their mates. The catching of moths can only affect the coming generations, as, after reaching the moth stage, all insects have passed the period of greatest destructiveness. Large quantities of parasitic or ichneu-

mon flies were caught, and these were mostly females, who were evidently abroad hunting for insects whereon or in they deposited their eggs. These insects are strictly beneficial. A large proportion of the in sects caught were non-injurious, or neutral, the latter having little bearing upon horticulture.

Almost none of the insects injurious to the orchard were caught. It is not necessary to purchase a patent or special trap. A lantern set in a pan of kerosene was just as effective as a specially contrived machine.

PROF. V. H. DAVIS. Ohio.

Cover and Nurse Crops

If there is one thing of practical horticulture that is generally misunderstood it is the so called cover crop. We have a nurse crop sown among young trees, a catch crop whenever the occasion presents itself. For instance, an off year of fruit a leguminous crop may be grown to enrich the soil. Prof. L. R. Taft in a recent lecture described what a cover crop actually implies. It should be a crop sown in the orchard after wood growth ceases. The prime object of the cover crop is not to furnish fertility but protection. Any crop that will grow a foot high in which the leaves and snow will lodge will answer the purpose. The cover crop must protect the roots from severe freezing. Professor Taft said most peach orchards do not require nitrogen, provided the soil is enriched before planting. He also prefers a cover crop that will die be-Grain exports from Boston have been active this week. One steamer which sailed Wednesday carried 120,000 bushels of wheat, thirty thousand bushels of corn, five hundred tons of retrigerated meats, seventy-five tons of Canadian cheese, 120 barrels of cider, 150 barrels of syrup, seventy-five tons of provisions, two hundred tons of hay, fore spring, so that in the spring a disc har-

— In reply to inquiries, commissioner H. O. Averill of Connecticut has issued a circular stating that no new cases of the cattle disease have been found in Connecticut, the quarantines permitting shipping eatile to other States. Cattle, however, cannot be taken into the States from States intected with foot and mouth disease, nor taken across such States into Connecticut. Persons buying cattle from any other State are required to notify the commissioner.

buying cattle from any other State are required to notify the commissioner.

—Twenty-one of the best hens in this country have sailed from San Francisco to engage in an egg-laying contest with Australian hens, which will continue for one year. Their expenses were paid by the Australian government, which will buy the six best at \$25 apiece. The others will he sold there at public auction.

buy the six best at \$25 apiece. The others will be sold there at public auction.

—The resources of Argentina as a cattle-producing country are extraordinary. Only one-third of its available prairies are at present occupied with cattle, and even those which are occupied are capable of accommodating twice as many herds and flocks as they actually hold. Moreover, to supplement natural pastures, 3,706,500 acres have within the last few years been sown with lucerne.

sown with lucerne.

—Dr. Jacques Loeb of the California University has succeeded in tertilizing the eggs of a sea urchin with the sperm of a star-fish. Until the successful outcome of this experiment, it had been thought impossible that animals could be hybridized which were not in close blood relationship.

—The committee appointed by the Farmers
Board of Trade of St. Albans Bay, Vt., met
recently and concluded to refuse the price offered
by the R. C. Payson Company of 38 per ton for
corn, and to recommend to the farmers that they
refuse to raise sweet corn at less than \$10 per ton.

—The Montpeller (Vt.) Creamery has been
sold to Charles Eddy of Stowe, a veteran creamery map, and passession was to be given May 1

sold to Charles Eddy of Stowe, a veteran creamery man, and possession was to be given May 1. Mr. Eddy has creameries in Stowe, Lowell and North Troy. The plant has been turning out an average of one thousand pounds of butter a day.

— From a report recently issued by the Irish registrar-general of marriages, births and deaths, it appears that the greatest number of deaths from cancer in that country during 1901 occurred amongst farmers (509 deaths) and laborers (302 deaths). The causes mentioned include damp subsoil, hereditary tea-drinking, indigestible food, such as insufficiently baked bread and the use of clay pipes, which is stated to be the probable cause of cancer of the lip. probable cause of cancer of the lip.

probable cause of cancer of the lip.

—The total imports of butter into Denmark during the year ended Oct. 30, 1902, were 49,217,101
Danish pounds (1.1 pounds avoirdupois), and the exports 175,510,907 pounds, leaving a net exportation of 126,300,000 pounds, an increase over that of the preceding year of about 7,400,000 pounds. Of the exports 148,300,000 pounds were sent to Great Britain, or over 10,000,000 pounds more than during the year 1900,1901. The exports 148,000,000 pounds more than during the year 1900,1901. ing the year 1900-1901. The average quotation for

high-grade butter for the year was equivalent to 22.4 cents per pound avoirdupois.

—A large wooden building at the Brighton (Mass.) abattoir, used as a slaughter-house and butterine factory, was destroyed by fire April 30. A loss of \$150,000 was entailed, and four firemen During the first three months of the present year, at the North Atlantic seaboard, the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore received 64,041,991 bushels of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, for the first quarter of 1903, and 44,308,077 bushels for the corresponding quarter of 1902. Eight wheat-receiving markets, to the end of March for the current crop

——North Dakota advices indicate that wheat acreage will be considerably increased.
—The plant of the International Sait Company, located at South Chicago, with three boats lying in the Calumet river. were destroyed by fire April 27. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000, that of the Laternational Sait Company (2015). Business Outlook Favorable.

Commenting upon conditions in the at \$800,000. The buildings of the salt company at \$800,000. The buildings of the salt company plant covered nearly sixteen acres, extending along the Calumet river. In these buildings were stored 400,000 tons of salt, and the greater part of this is said to have been ruined by fire and water About 125 freight cars were consumed.

—The German farmers who are to tour the country this summer are expected to reach Boston on June 22, and they plan to spend their first day on a trip to Adjuste to Theoperius the park system.

-—The largest apple orchard in the world is

When the apple trees are all bearing, which wil be about six years from now, they expect to have the two largest orchards in the world. -A census of over 1000 graduates of the

one in three of them are now farmers. —Agricultural interests of South Deerfield, Mass., suffered indirectly in the fire of April 30, when the tobacco warehouse of Joseph Meyers Sons of New York, with over five hundred cases of tobacco, the two storehouses of the Sunder-land Onion and Fertilizer Company, with the contents, the house, shed and barn of John McNerny, with part of the household furniture, were completely destroyed, the loss being over \$50,000. The tobacco on hand is said to be worth \$25,000, and the building may be worth \$15,000. Twenty-five men find employment sort ing tobacco. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Storehouses Nos. 1 and 2 of the Sunder land Onion and Fertilizer Company, equipped with cold-storage facilities, cost \$15,000 to build. J. H. Preston of Providence, R. I., is the owner of the plant. Three carloads of fertilizer and fifty barrels of cider were destroyed. The loss on the fertilizer was \$3000, and on the equipment \$3000. John McNerny's loss is \$2500 on buildings and \$500 on furniture. The house of Elmer E. Putuam caught fire several times, and was only saved by heroic efforts on the part of the citizens. The losses of over \$50,000 are tairly well covered by insurance. It is understood that the acco warehouse will not be rebuilt. Probably

the storehouses will be replaced. --- A study of export figures of domestic prod uets for three-quarters of the fiscal year leads to some striking conclusions as to the comparative extent of Boston's losses therein. While the ntry as a whole is making up its los the 1901 corn-crop failure, showing a total for th nine months of \$635,690,000, against \$632,400,000 a year before, Boston shows a falling off from \$45,-234,495 to \$34,434,477, or twenty-four per cent., the

Haven & Hartford has a bill before the Con-necticut legislature to reduce from four to two days the time the shippers and consignees may have to load and unload freightcars. He intimates that unless the bill is passed, the road may be compelled to raise its rates.

-Recent forest fires in the southern section of Rhode Island, near Washington, have caused a damage of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The fire was started Wednesday by a match carelessly thrown into a pile of brush by a smoker.

—One of the finest estates in the vicinity of Boston and one which is bound to be heard from considerably in the next few years is that being laid out by Larz Anderson in Brookline, Duncan

considerably in the next few years is that being laid out by Larz Anderson in Brookline, Duncan Finlayson being the presiding borticultural spirit. Fine ranges of plant and fruit houses, a magnificent pit for bay trees, a walled-in kitchen garden and the finest Italian garden in the country are features on this estate, which is being developed in a masterly manner.

—The quarantine has been lifted from Vermont and cattle may be shipped from that State except from the formerly infected towns of Ludlow, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Weston, Andover, Chester and Springfield, in the county of Windsor, and the town-hips of Londonderry, Windham, Grafton, Rockingham, Jamaica, Townsend and Athena, in the county of Windham, except after inspection by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and only when accompanied by a written permit issued by him. Dr. Marion Imes, an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will be stationed at Chester, Vt., to whom applications might be made for inspections of animals and permits for the movement out of the townships mentioned.

—According to the figures just issued by the bureau of statistics the agricultural production of

the United States has doubled since 1870, and the all states have been permitting however, better in the United States has doubled since 1870, and the compermitting however, better in the states in

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# HERBERT STATISHEDANA

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

We notice with considerable interest that Mr. Jim Dumps has just made his will,

"Why should we expect Chicago to be beautiful?" queries Mr. H. C. Chatdeld-Taylor. We don't.

Daughters may come and daughters may go, but Capt. Dewey's command of epigram is still a continuous performance.

Boothbay, Me., contributes the latest proof that the rural visitor is not always misrepresented in the comic weeklies.

Can't you just see the Pope sitting up at night and eagerly turning the pages of th ten volumes of presidential messages?

Cleaning Day;in Rockland bids fair to annual celebration. There's nothing like doing things in a holiday We notice that it was in New York State,

not in Massachuetts, that a boy was re-cently accidentally killed by a gun loaded with dry beans.

The "Brief" recently published by the cheerful spirits of the law school in Cambridge might apparently have been briefe and nobody would have objected. It's a blow to the small boy, anyway-

this objection to allowing the circus to pitch the "big tent" in the abandoned railroad yard back of the old Park-square Station. Mr. Thomas Wilson, who is drilling his

large family of sons in anticipation of the President's coming visit to Utah, will be able to present sixteen letters of introduc-Who will refuse to admit John Chinaman to Chicago in these sad days of idle tubs

and irons? Race prejudice sinks to nothingness in comparison with a prejudice If the day of the nature myth were not past some centuries ago Bostonians would

undoubtedly develop a pretty little story about the wind keeping steady company with a fair maid of the East. Has the end of the rainbow ever beer discovered resting on the bosom of Lake Champlain? Evidently there are those who

think it ought to stop there occasionally, or there's no truth in the old theory of the hidden pot of gold. Perhaps the most amusing remark of the past week was that made at the University of Michigan. "I would not be surprised,"

said a patent lawyer, lecturing on the pos-

sible discoveries of the twentieth century. "if the existence of God were proved." No, the new White House livery does not consist of a Rough Rider uniform. Despite the excited reports from Washington the new outfit is apparently no more striking than any other uniform similarly put to-

History seems to be repeating herself in the relation of King Edward's past to his present. Prince Hal, if our memory is not incorrect, gained one kind of popularity after he reached the throne by another kind of popularity during the Prince of Wales

We are glad to know that the Arapahoe Cheyennes can spend their money as they please. They may not spend it wisely in all anomalous condition of being granted an allowance, and then not being permitted to

The freeze of last week caused a great deal of damage to the early-planted vegetables. Its effect upon the fruit prospect is yet to be seen, but there is always danger of fruit blight following a long spell of cold weather in May. Until recently, at least, having bloomed quite freely for the off year.

Dairy interests have been so often disapmuch reliance will not be placed on the latest Australian device which is reported to be a particular success. It is to be hoped drudgery of large farms and to make dairying practicable on a large scale.

Judging by the state of mind that appears to be growing in northern New England concerning "Old Home Week" as an esthat the fatted calf can be slaughtered too Hampshire has about reached the concluthe Papal chair. sion that once in three years is quite often enough to welcome her prodigals, and Maine is suggesting that each family had best look general celebrations.

The Connecticut legislature is considering an appropriation of \$3000 for a survey of the resources of the State, including animal and plant life, building stone, clays, ores with maps and illustrations. This is very much as a tarmer would do in looking over his property and sizing up its needs and possibilities. Before resources can be fully developed they must be fully known. Just such effort as is planned for Connecticut is needed in other States also as a completion of the excellent work being done by the Government bureau of soils in mapping out the crop possibilities of various sections.

The signs of recent events point to Government aid in road making. Prominent people are taking up the idea, and a strong attempt to start something definite in this line will be made during next session of Congress. The recent international good roads meeting at St. Louis succeed bringing out strong and influential support

soon to follow suit. The only care of the disease found the past fortnight has been in a herd of seventeen eattle in Hancock N. H. During a recent trip in and near the infested districts, it was noted that many of the farmers have posted "keep-out" signs on their barns; a wise precention, in view of the case with which the disease is carried from harn to barn. In some districts the of the case with which the disease is carried from barn to barn. In some districts the feeling seems quite bitter against the arbitrary behavior of the Faderal authorities in handling the epidemic. No doubt a more courteous and conciliatory tone on the part of some of the agents would make the severity of the requirements more easily endured, and likewise have secured some indulgence for the mistakes occasionally made. Already, however, the farmers are beginning to forget their irritation in the feeling of relief at the passing of the epidemic.

A Modern Heretic.

It was Wadsworth, was it not, who first perceived that nature depiction to be at its best needs human beings in it. Since then the idea has become an integral part of art, with the result that nowadays our great pletures are "The Angelus," the "Man with the Hoe" and "Crossing the Brook," where the painter of one hundred years ago would have given us "Sunset," "Agricult—"" Agricult—"" "Sunset," "Agricult—"" "Sunset," "Sunset," "Agricult—"" "Sunset," "Sunset, "Sunset are" and "The Mountain Stream." ilarly, it is now the soul rather than the rec ord of facts in biography which makes not able work. So Dr. Rainsford tells us of his struggle with the question of infant bap-tism instead of the number of men and women he converted while ministering to a given parish. And this is one of the quali-ties which makes his life-story, now runing in the Outlook, unique.

But there are others, and many of them. Where did this preacher catch the trick of the "chat" kind of writing? In the little editorial note that introduced the stirring chapters which hundreds of people now await eagerly from week to week, it was stated that the ensuing autobiography was really spoken, not written. And the editor gave us a delightful picture of the bighearted preacher, pouring out to a sympa-thetic hearer, who knew how to lead him on and develop salient incidents, the whole fascinating story of his long and useful life. often the reader is promised a treat of this kind by editors, but he seldom finds the bill up to the announcement of the advance agent. This time, however, the performance is as scheduled.

The charm of the thing cannot easily be put into words, but it has the effect of making every man, woman and child who purues the story realize that such work as Dr. Rainsford has done at St. George's, in New York, is infinitely worth the doing, and that because it represents the highest ideals and noblest efforts of a strong man laboring ever upward and onward towards the light. Naturally, therefore, the work is inspiring.

"We needs must love the highest when we see it," and whether we are inside or out of Dr. Rainsford's church or shade of churchmanship, we respect him heartily as we read his story. There is one phrase which constantly recurs, "This time as in every other hard and puzzling place of my life I did my best. Earnestly I tried to see what was right, and then as pluckily as I could, but honestly always, I did what I tween, but the practice is not worth while man have? To try to perceive the right thing to do, and then to do the thing in imple, straightforward fashion is manli-

Preacher" is winning its way into the hearts of Americans all over our broad land, branded as a heretic by a portion of the church he adorns. In this contingency men of breadth may well paraphrase for the rector of St. George's, Patrick Henry's stirring words, "if this be heresy make the

Royalty Abroad.

King Edward was always a good traveler, interested in what he saw and heard. If he was bored on any public occasion, as no doubt he often was, he made no outward manifestation of this discomfort, and preserved a serenity of bearing that made a as often as formed and killing weeds. Thin happy impression. As long ago as 1860, the plants to five or six inches apart, fill the blood here may be attributed to newcomers when he was visiting this country as Baron the outlook was good, even the apple trees Renfrew, and was the heir to the British throne, this amiability of disposition was ture women who were provided him as partpointed in new milking machines, almost ners with the same apparent pleasure that of work greater and injures the crop. The but not quite what was wanted, that too he would have bestowed upon younger early crop should partly be ready for marhe would have bestowed upon younger and more attractive ladies in the formal dances in which he was obliged to take part. In his recent visits to Lisbon and Rome,

that the claims made will be justified. A at sixty and over, he was quite as goodgood milking machine would do more than natured as he was at nineteen, when the any invention now in sight to lessen the cares of state did not sit heavily on his shoulders, and seemed gratified and dehis entertainment and instruction. He con ducted himself with singular tact in the Eternal City, putting out of sight entirely his knowledge of the strained relations institution, it becomes evident tween the Italian government and the Pope, and he left with the good-will of both frequently for the general comfort. New the royal family and the aged occupant of

There never was a man occupying a similar high position who was less free from ostentation, affectation or pretence. He is not perfect, but many of the stories concerning his indulgence in free living in the past are probably untrue, or, at least, exaggerated, and though he has not been a model of all the domestic virtues like his father, the lamented Prince Albert, he has certainly won the affection and esteem of those with whom he has been closely ed. As Father Taylor said of a son-in-law, he may not have been a saint, but he was surely a very sweet sinner. He has not been treacherous to his friends as was George IV., who acted so long as Prince Regent, before he came to the throne late in life, as did King Edward. On the whole, the present king of Great Britain and Ireland is preserving his reputation abroad as a tolerant gentleman, as well as an intelli-gent observer of men and events. He is a matist, of course, but the cynical undercurrent of pure worldliness that runs through the nature of many diplomatists is conspicuous by its absence in King Edward VII., who is great as a conciliator if not brilliant as a statesman.

Wisdom in Generosity.



VARIETIES OF BEETS. Closby's Egyptian. Blood Turnip.
Arlington Favorite. Dewing's Blood Turnip.

which will insure an income for life to Mr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington that will place them above want and insure them comfort in old age. Mr. Washington has devoted himself unselfishly to the interests of the institution of which he is the head, and today he is a poor man. Still, he must pursue his labors for the practical educa-tion of his colered brethren in the South, and procure money to carry on the work at on forever, for the time cometh when no man can work. This Mr. Carnegie realizes, and has acted like a far seeing almoner.

Beet Culture and Varieties. A medium loamy soil is preferred for beets, but the vegetable can be grown under a great variety of conditions, light soil being good for the early crop, while a soil that is positively wet will give as good results as could be expected of any root

The field or plot should be thoroughly fined and plenty of manure worked into it. Sow early as convenient. Rows should be one foot apart and made straight and even with a marker. One of the wheel garden drills and markers is a great help, and nowhere any large amount of produce is to be grown in drills. The sowing is done quickly and the straight, even rows are easily kept gardeners make the rows two feet apart and sow radishes or some other quick crop beexcept where land is costly and labor plenty. The illustration shows half a dozen of the

favorite varieties as grown at the New Hampshire Experiment Station. Eclipse is a favorite kind; early, round, dark red, good quality. The Egyptian is an older kind, flatter in shape and very dark red, with small top. It is quite popular for the early crop. Arlington Favorite is well known in the Boston district. It is a little later than the preceding kinds and lasts in season longer. Dewing's blood turnip is an old favorite of the Boston market gardeners as a main crop beet, and the best strains of the seed are still in good demand. A variety for a different type which is increas ing in popularity, especially in the West, is the Detroit Half Long. It produces a heavier

After the seed is up, or even before, cultivation should begin, breaking up the crust hoeing or weeding makes the total amount early crop should partly be ready for market in three months from seed. Later sowings vary with the season. Sowings about June 1 will give roots of best quality for table use in winter.

Uncle Som Should Help.

Better to fight the gypsy moth at interval than not to fight at all. But during the in-termission of several years the pest has been times. Both rulers were royally received gaining rapid headway in Massachusetts,

The State has been unfairly treated in being compelled to deal unaided with a pest which threatens the whole country, and taxpayers can hardly be blamed for growing tired of an expense which only the national treasury would be able to meet without strain. Had the insect invaded several States at once, the Government would have been likely to assist in the struggle.

It is unfortunate that the laws which permit the use of national funds in the supmanner provide for suppression of new insect pests. In that event, prompt action and almost unlimited resources would very likely have exterminated the moth during the early years of its invasion. As it is, the gypsy and brown-tail moths have ob-tained considerable headway, and it appears unlikely that the State unaided can do more than check their progress for a few years. the pests forever after at an expense of dollars where cents spent in season would have done the work.

The St. Louis Celebration.

The dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition last week at St. Louis furnished the occasion for at St. Louis furnished the occasion for the delivery of two patriotic addresses by men who have distinguished themselves in the office that is the highest in the gift of bringing out strong and influential support of the movement, President Roosevelt and General Miles having been on the list of speakers. There is a very general feeling that at least a fraction of the public moment years and harbors, canals and reservoirs might be reasonably diverted to encouraging the form of transportation which most directly concerns nine-tenths of the people.

Wisdom in Generalty.

No public benefactor has shown more good sense in the disposition of his gifts than Mr. Carnegie. There is a certain amount of business shrewdness in all that a mount of business shrewdness in all that be does that is suggestive of his nationality, which stands for prudence even in the exercise of generosity. A man must be just as well as liberal, and not give for the mere gratification of an impulse to do something that will lead to self-satisfaction and the applance of men.

The cattle epidemic, according to present appearances, has reached its last days. The Vermont quarantine has been raised, and that of Rhode Island is expected very and that of Rhode Island is expected very and that of Rhode Island is expected very and the successor of Victoria, a queen who, perhaps, the Roosevelt was emitted to the contrast presented of our place, and the contrast presented of our governmental genius with that of both freece and Rome was scholarly and suggestive, especially when it alluded to the fact that a State that came into the Union only yesterday was on a footing of complete equality with the States whose sons signed the Declaration of independence. This, Mr. Roosevelt was emitted to the contrast presented of our general feeling than Mr. Carnegie has a certain and the suggestive, especially when it alluded to the fact that a State that came into the Union only yesterday was on a footing of complete equality with the States whose sons signed the Declaration of industry to indicate suggestive, especially when it alluded to the fact that a State that came into the Union only yesterday was on a footing of complete equalit

Greek colony, on the contrary, became en tirely independent of the mother State, while Rome only conquered to subjugate and to kill local self-government. Both these systems led eventually to the destruc tion of prosperous empires that had given much to the world in literature, philosophy, art and law. Our process, so distinctly opposite, points to perpetuity, and, perhaps, though the speaker did not say so, to the

Mr. Cleveland's remarks were more di-rectly historical than those of Mr. Roose-velt, but he made a strong point when he asserted that our prosperity and progress were due to a Higher Power than man, and that from our beginning as a people our course had been marked by a concurrence of incidents so striking, so significant and so constant, that only superstitious duliness or intellectual blindness would place them to the credit of luck or chance. Both orations are worthy of especial remembrance, because they emphasized the fact that expansion was as much condemned in the days of Jefferson and the Louisiana purchase as it is in our own times by those who cannot look into the future "far as human eves can acan."

Concealed Weapons.

If there is a law prohibiting the carrying concealed weapons, why is it not more rigidly enforced? If a man has a poignard or a pistol in his pocket, he is tempted to use it on the slightest provocation, and in the height of passion is liable to become a murderer almost before he realizes to what a deplorable extent his anger has driven

eldom, comparatively speaking, molest if he keeps in fairly decent company. It is usually the fellow that has deadly weapons about him who becomes the victim of a bullet

or the sufferer from a thrust of a stiletto. Those who come here from foreign lands where a resort to the knife is a common way of settling disputes, bring with them this method of overcoming a foe, and the result is that scarcely a day passes without the record of a fight in which some one of these strangers in our land of liberty is hurried to death by some sharp instrument. Small fire-arms, too, often play a prominent part crop than any of the kinds illustrated, and in forcing people out of existence among ter use, the surplus making a good cattle use their fists as a means of offence or de

Not all the murders, to be sure, can be laid at the doors of these immigrants, but the long gaps by transplanting, and use the to our shores from southern Europe. The surplus thinnings for greens. Weeding more cool and calculating assassins are to should be done each time a little before it be found among all nationalities, and do seems to be badly needed. Delay either in not multiply so rapidly as do those who latter could be prevented from carry ng the dagger, the pistol or even the razor, we are sure we should hear of fewer broils culminating in the shedding of blood.

The Peace-Makers.

The Emperor William's visit to Rome so oon after his uncle, King Edward, seems to indicate that there is a better feeling among in the Eternal City, though the Kaiser nade more display than did the monarch of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of India. The younger potentate is naturally fonder of show than the older one, and put himself forward with a strenuousness that seemed to indicate that he did not intend to hide his light under a bushel. There was, of course, some policy in the proceed-ings of both these visitors. Each had his axe to grind, as we say in this country, but as human motives are always a little mixed, we may charitably consider that their efforts to please the people who entertained them were not unaccompanied by feelings of genuine good-will to the Italians and to their authorities in state and church.

The comities are and church. The enmities which once existed between

civilized nations appear to be passing away, and King, Kaiser, Czar and President are doing much to promote and preserve peace. The ages when states, separated by a narrow strait, abhorred each other, have departed, if we can place any confidence in the rec enthusiastic reception of King Edward in Paris, when the son of a peasant and the scion of a royal line, which connects l with many European sovereigns, past and present, stood side by side and received the acclamations of the people of a republic that has survived long enough to warrant a belief in its continuance. The French, to

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> for its Asiatic possessions. Why does not Russia buy Manchuria, if that be possible, and obtain the province legitimately, as we did the Philippines? That would prevent the "open door" without question or reservation. She would thus be a peace-maker in more ways than one, and prevent Japan from looking to us for support.

No, the "servant-girl problem" is ap parently no nearer a solution than it was before Mr. Farson's \$1,000,000 offer. Even Mrs. Farson's own statement that she al-ways arranges the work between her four maids in such fashion that they can have every afternoon to themselves, is of little practical assistance to the woman with one hired help.

If this lawsuit in Portland, Me.-wherein the plaintiff declares that the defendant did shake hands with him, not so much in friendship as in exhibiting muscular development—leads to yet other suits directed against the individual who slaps people on the back, the movement is in the right direc-tion. But perhaps the defendant was merely an unconscious example of a course in phys-

Professor Caldwell, we venture to pre-dict, will be sorry he told his class at the Northwestern University that he knows "many men who drink whiskey before meals who are the best types of Americans. They are moderate drinkers, but they have solved the philosophy of life." Already we seem to hear a rustling of skirts and the foreboding sound of pens dipping thirstily

Quite recently the United States Governent made a contract with a dealer in Oregon, for one hundred ordinary calvary their hides, soap, grease and sausage.

> .... Now the happy season cometh When we do not care a pin Or the coal is in the bin. -Puck.

Governors and the Grange. The fifteenth anniversary of Wellesley Gra which occurred April 23, and was recognize

which occurred April 23, and was recognized by its third annual banquet, was attended by a large proportion of the State Grange officers and representatives from the various subordinate Granges in the vicinity Among the guests who honored the occasion by their presence were Governor Bates of Massachusetts and Governor Batchelder of New Hampshire. Mrs. S. Ella Southland, lady assistant steward of the State Grange, in responding to the toast, "Our Governors," gave one of the most brilliant speeches of the evening, which undoubtedly will be interesting to every grange member among our readers, and by request of subscribers is printed nearly complete:

"It is with pleasure I respond to the toast, Our Governors." The meaning of the word 'governor,' one who rules. I presume there have ernor,' one who rules. I presume there have been times in the lives of these distinguished men, Governor Bates of Massachusetts and Governor Batehelder of New Hampshire, when their right to rule has been tossed aside as lightly as a feather, and they have been gently and firml reminded that in home rule there were other of equal importance and equal determination
But if they by years of experience have gained
wisdom, 'tto know how to be silent is more
difficult and more profitable than to know how
to speak.' The famous men of history who have possessed energy and decision were also silent men. When things went wrong, they did not air their grievances in public. They simply changed their tactics. They did not relinquis

"There is in the world a Paradise
That no man enters alone,
For only the light of a good wife's eyes
Can make the pathway known.
A sudden gleam, then a tender gicw,
Behold i he has seen the way.
But the two who came through Paradise
Hold in their souls its charm;
Its perfume clings to their garments still,
And their hearts are soft and warm,
And as long as they journey hand in hand
They find neither hill nor stone
So steep, or so sharp, as those they trod
While yet each tolled alone.

to that of the good wite and mother. No better proof of my statement need be presented to you here tonight than the lives of 'our two governors,' who wouldn't have amounted to a row of pins if it had not been for the home rule of mother and wife. I am sure they were too busly occupied in making good men of our distin, guished guests to find time to cry for the ballotbox; and they were as successful that the people of the States of New Hamiphire and Massachusetts were only too glad to bestow upon them the highest position in the State that they were able to give.

hignes possion in the cases of the circle of

morsel for the delectation of the Russian bear. It need not shut the door to our trade is no nation in the world big enough to cross our bear. It need not shut the door to our trade in order to secure harbors all the year round for its Asiatic possessions. Why does not Russia buy Manchuria, if that be possible, jumps nimbly out of our way, and the gyssimotel lays its eggs and prosecutes its domestic in dustries as though it belonged to the soil war, bitter controversy, and show that
Russia still preserved the friendship for the
United States that she manifested so United States that she manifested so strongly during the civil war by giving us the "open door" without question or restore. She would thus be a neace-maker love that the wife and mother gave to the husband and boy that made these men, 'our government or she would thus be a neace-maker. ernors, exert themselves to please, exert themselves to become a power, each in their own State. The only thing that troubles me is that I did not have that brilliant thought at the commencement of my married life twenty years ago. and so have practiced what I am preaching here tonight. And by little deeds of kindness, little words of love, made of my husband a governor

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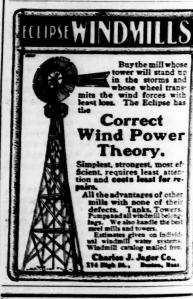
GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON, BOSTON, MASS.

"If Massachusetts should need another eulogy, one different from that pronounced by Daniel Webster, but almost as eloquent, might be found in the fact that there are 1.593.640 d positors in her savings banks. There is not in the world an equal area that can show such proof of general prosperity. Governor Bates must feel proud of his State! But Governor Batchel-der has as proud a record as that. For twelve or fourteen years he has been master of the state Grange of Nor Hamseling The of the state Grange of New Hampshire. The strings that pulled him into the governor's from theloyal-hearted men of the State who knew his worth as a man. It was my pleasure to attend the last annual session of the State Grange of New Hampshire, and while there Governor Jordan was introduced to the assembled patrons of husbandry, not as the governor of his State, but as Brother Jordan. A proud record; a gov-ernor and an ex-governor, members of our order

Ex-Governor Brackett is reported to have prophesied the other day that there will not be a New England President in the next fifty years. What really sound reason is there for this feeling? There have been only three New England Presidents and three Vice-Presidents, but if vigorous action were taken and persisted in for the common good of us all by hundreds, aye, thouernor Bates of Massachusetts to become a patron of husbandry if he has presidential aspirations; for as things are now Governor Batchelder horses, at \$117 per head. Only six years of New Hampshire certainly stands a better chance of winning out. For he is a member horses, at \$117 per head. Unity six years ago the same kind of horses were killed for their hides, soap, grease and sausage.

the farm,' and yet every year is making its fall more and more throughout the United States by its pure-minded and honest ings, educating a great mass of people to lemand only the election of such men to public





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H. Forbu H. Forbu

### The Markets. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTO AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending May 13, 1903. Shotes and Fat 2977 2825 5165 275 This week... Last week... One year ago Horses, 825. on Northern Cattle. Prices andred pounds on total weight REEF-PC not meat, extra, \$6.00@6.50; fi 75; second quality, \$4.50@5. code4.25; a few choice single pai me of the poorest bulls, et estern steers, 4.25@5.90. quality, \$ nound, live weight, 3@4c; extrand lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3 SHEEPer pound, Western, 61@71c, li FAT He weight; sho dressed h WEAL CAL 13c p th; dairy skins, 40@60c. HIDES-CALF SKI TALLOW Callie. Sheep. Cattle. Shee At Brighton. At Brighton. Farmington I. S Co. Vermout. At Brighton. J SHenry 3 At N E D M & Wool Co. Co. Well as F R R 40 150 Bal. via F. R. R. 40 150 Bal. via Nashua 35 300 al via F. R. R. 40 150 al via Nashna 35 300 al via Nashna 35 300 al via Nashnchusetts. At Brighton. At Brighton. At Brighton. At Brighton. At Brighton. At Brighton. At Republic Structure of the Mark Structure of the Mark

#### Live Stock Exports.

The foreign market for State cattle has 'with the past week fluctuated in prices, with sale d. w., lower on anything but best grades and higher for top-grade cattle. The range from 1 @12\frac{1}{2}c, d. w., \(\phi\) ib. Boston shipped out 14 hors by E. Snow, on steamer Devonian, for Live pool. Sales from Baltimore, 831 cattle, 900 shee Horse Business.

E Hayden 33 66 Co At Watertewn.
Henry 2 tetring 30 kinings 4 JA Hathaway 400

The market supplied with wide range of quali and sales good for anything desirable. The ge eral tone of the market active during the pa week, and prices ruled strong for good draft a family horses. Quite a number of Maine horse for drive put upon the market. A. Richardso Jr., of Clinton, Me., had in 25 head of good family horses, in pairs and single, that found sale Welch & Hail Company's at \$175@300; so chunks at \$150 a 225. At L. H. Brockway's su clumbs at \$100 (200.)

stable agood week's sale. Sold some fine team of 3000 (2300) hs, at \$600 (2700; sold chunks at \$1 (225; drivers at \$150 (2300). At Moses Colman Son's sale stable, sold some 60 head, mostly, \$100\tilde{a}250. A constant call for saddlers at ponies. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable sold 6 cars of Western at strong prices, \$15

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-Stock trains arrived early and d tributed at the different laudings; some at Ne England Works, some at J. P. S. & Co., ar others at abattoir. A fair run of all kinds stock, except sheep and lambs. Market price noticed compare favorably with last week on be cattle. R. Connors sold best cows, of 1470 lbs. 4e; 7 cows, of 1000 lbs, at 34c; 3 cows at 34c. . Wheeler sold 7 cattle, of 1050 lbs, at 4c; 2 do., 900 lbs, at 34c; 3, of 925 lbs, at 34c; 1, of 900 lbs, 24c; 2, of 700 lbs, at 2c. T. J. Moroney, 10 cov 1000 fbs, at 33e; 1 bull, 900 fbs, at 31e; 2 cows, \$2.

Fat Hoge.

Prices off on Western live 1c at 61@71c. Loc

Several lots of spring lambs arrived that confrom \$5@7 \$\to\$ head. The supply of sheep an only, with a few Northern. Market prices

A fair run put upon the market sent direct butchers, with sales at 4@74c. Prices a little caser on best grades. J. L. Roberson, 20 calves,

Prices confined to 13c for mixed lots by the crate, delivered.

Droves of Venl Culves. Maine-Farmington Live Stock Company, 430.

ermont-J. S. Henry, 32; balance via F. R. R., 1000; balance via Nashua, 600. Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 78; O. H. Forbush, 3; A. Wheeler, 5; W. E. Hayden, 43; scattering, 40; A. Irving. 3; R. Connors, 18; H. A. Gil. more, 25; L. Stetson, 52; J. L. Roberson, 20; F. E

Keegan, 7; W. Mills, 1. Brighton Cattle Market.

Stock at yards: 289 cattle, 17 sheep, 14,524 hogs, 62 caives, 250 horses. From West, 144 cattle, 14.200 hogs, 250 horses. Maine, 5 sheep, 230 hogs, 430 calves. Vermont, 3 cattle, 14 hogs, 32 calves. Massachusetts, 142 cattle, 12 sheep, 80 hogs, 180

Tuesday-The West and Massachusetts fairly well represented with slaughtering cattle. The Western cattle are steers, of 1100@1500 lbs. J.A. Hathaway slaughtered here within the week some 400 head, a part of iwhich were for export. Sales of Western: 50, av. 1500 fbs, at 51c; 20, of 1450 hs, at 41c; 25 do., of 1400 ths, at 41c; 25 do., of 1200 bs, at 4c. W. Mills sold 1 cow, of 1100 lbs, at 4c; 8 do., of 800 h, attale. George Cheney, 6 cattle, of 500 hs, at 3 c. R. Connors, 3 cows at 3 c; 7 do., of 100 hs, at 3 c; 1 cow, 1470 lbs, at 4c. 2

Vent Calves. The calf market has been somewhat upset by the strike at the New England Works, but values have not changed to any extent. Fancy calvage have not changed to any extent. calves bring a are worth, and butchers are Careful not to generally unde od that there will be more eason than usual. Best sales by L. Stetson, of 110 lbs, at 6c, with sales Quality. 12 64c, and some at 54c, as to

Wednesdaylarket prices on peef cattle fairly Posed to be ow butchers seemed to be dis and bought what they could lay their h on at prices paid last week Good veals at from yesterday sold 7 slim cally sold 7 slim cally sold 7 slim cally sold 1 from the sold 1 fr prices and no improvement 1 110 lbs, at 6e; 7 cows, av. 900 3 cows, of 700 fbs, at 2c. O. w, of 1210 fbs, at 32c; 1, of 990 at 3c, with sales and 1 bull, of 850@1245 fbs. at slim quality. L. 21c, 24c, 24c. Calves, 5c, of

BOSTON RODUCE MARKET. We lesale Prices.

Poul	P	CONTRACTOR OF COMME
Northern and Enchickens, choice	Fresh Kille	d.
Chickens, choice	in ation	
Broit. Stair to	ung	20,222
Recollers, 3 to 21		15@18
Dollers, some	sting.	28 @30
oleks addans	i i) nair	75 30
treese	pair	10@30
Fowle		16@18
" extra cho		12@13
Pier lair to goo	d. P doz.	15216
sons tame	1222222	13@15
to com t	d. P doz.	1 75/20 00
allape com to to	doz	1 10022 10
Turke iced or fr.	**************	2 30,@
Western leed or franchickens	n to choice	
Porkens, copy	**************	15/017
Out & Proof	to choice	11,510
old cocks on to G	nice	11@10
Receipte 3		12@134
Pes May 19		101@11
	were 115 package	8.

Secondary   Secondary   Secondary   Secondary   Secure   Secondary   Seco	Fowls	Live Ponitry.
## State of the control of the contr	THE RES	appropriate and the state of th
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes. 2018 Northern N. Y., sarge tubs. 2028 Northern N. Y., sarge tubs. 2028 Northern N. Y., sarge tubs. 2028 Western, large and tubs. 2018 Western, large and tubs. 2018 Creamery, seastern tubs. 2018 Creamery, seastern firsts. 2018 Creamery, seastern firsts. 2018 Dairy, V. extra. 212 Dairy, V. extra. 213 Dairy, V. y. and Vt. dirsts. 1841 Renovated. 1821 Extra northern creamery. 232 Extra dairy. 232 Common to good. 1821 Extra northern creamery. 232 Extra dairy. 232 Common to good. 152 Extra northern creamery. 232 Extra northern creamery. 232 Extra northern creamery. 232 Extra northern dairy. 213 Sage cheese, 37 h. 142 New York twins, extra. 144 New York twins, cholo new 124 N. Y. and Vt. fair to good, new 126 Extra northern creamery. 202 Extra northern dairy. 213 New York twins, extra. 144 New York twins, extra.	No. 50 ft	E-ARROPION SIVOS QUODAS balans in structura
Extra dairy   236   16	Vt. &	N. H. assorted sizes
Extra dairy   236   16	North West	nern N. Y., large tubs
Extra dairy   236   16	Creame	ory, northern firsts
Extra dairy   236   16	Creame Creame Dairy	ry, seconds
Extra dairy   236   16	Dairy.	N. Y. and Vt. firsts
Common to good Trunk butter in to 1-lb prints Extra northern creamery Extra northern dairy Common to good  Vi. twins, extra \$\text{p}\$ h  "firsts \$\text{p}\$ h  "seconds \$\text{p}\$ h  New York twins, extra \$\text{144}\$ g  """ firsts \$\text{p}\$ h  "" firsts \$\text{p}\$ h  "Seconds \$\text{p}\$ h  New York twins, cholee new \$\text{124}\$ g  New York twins, cholee new \$\text{124}\$ g  N.Y. and V., fair to good, new \$\text{126}\$ g  N.Y. and V., fair to good, new \$\text{126}\$ g  N.Y. and V., fair to good, new \$\text{126}\$ g  N.Y. and N. H. choice fresh \$\text{176}\$ g  Western fair to good \$\text{166}\$ h  Hebron first \$\text{167}\$ g  Western fair to good \$\text{163}\$ h  Hebron mad Rose, Western \$\text{163}\$ g  Bouthern fresh \$\text{163}\$ h  Duck \$\text{164}\$ h  Western dirties \$\text{134}\$ h  Western storage, packed \$\text{163}\$ h  Hebron Agstern, \$\text{p}\$ bu \$\text{166}\$ g  Meakota Red, Maine \$\text{606}\$ g  Western dirties \$\text{134}\$ h  Western storage, packed \$\text{160}\$ h  Hebron Agstern, \$\text{p}\$ bu \$\text{160}\$ g  Bornth Carolina, \$\text{special bles.}\$ h  Hebron Agstern, \$\text{p}\$ bu \$\text{160}\$ g  Western storage, packed \$\text{160}\$ h  Hebron Agstern, \$\text{p}\$ bu \$\text{160}\$ g  Bornth Carolina, \$\text{p}\$ b  "Goods \$\text{q}\$ b  Hebron \$\text{160}\$ h  Hebron \$\text{p}\$ h  Uodel \$\text{160}\$ g  Western \$\text{160}\$ h  Bornth Carolina, \$\text{p}\$ b  "Goods \$\text{p}\$ h  Uodel \$\text{160}\$ g  Bornth Carolina, \$\text{p}\$ b  "Goods \$\text{p}\$ h  Uodel \$\text{160}\$ g  Bornth Carolina, \$\text{p}\$ b  "Goods \$\text{p}\$ h  Uodel \$\text{160}\$ g  Bo	Boxes Extra	northern creamery 992
Vt. twins, extra \$\mathbf{p}\$	Extra d Commo	n to good
Vt. twins, extra \$\mathbf{p}\$	Extra n	orthern creamery 232
Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\text{P} doz	Commo	Cheese.
Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\text{P} doz	Vt. twir	18, extra P ib
Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\text{P} doz	Sage ch New Yo	icese, P ib
Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\text{P} doz	Wiscon	" firsts 13 @14
Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\text{P} doz	New Yor N. Y. ar	ork twins, choice new
Hebron, Rastern, Pbu	Nearby	Eggs.
Hebron, Rastern, Pbu	Eastern Eastern Michiga	fair to good
Hebron, Rastern, Pbu	Vt. and York St	N. H. choice fresh 164 217 ate firsts 17 218
Hebron, Rastern, Pbu	Western Souther	n selected, fresh 17@ 17@
Hebron, Rastern, Pbu	Goose	18.0 18.0 25.0 18.0 25.0
Hebron, Rastern, Pbu	Western	134@14 14@17
Artichokes, \$\psi\$ bu	Hebron, Hebron	Eastern, P bu
Artichokes, \$\psi\$ bu	Dakota New Yo Wester	Red, Maine 60@ rk, round white 65@63
Artichokes, \$\psi\$ bu	Aroosto Bermud	ok Green Mountains
Artichokes, \$\psi\$ bu	Jersey,	sweet, P bu
Apples, Russets, P bbl 1 50@3 56  "Baldwin 1 25@2 00 "King, P bbl 2 00@2 50 "King, P bbl 2 00@3 00 "Spy 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineap	Artichol Beets, n	kes, P bu
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Apples, Russets, P bbl 1 50@3 56  "Baldwin 1 25@2 00 "King, P bbl 2 00@2 50 "King, P bbl 2 00@3 00 "Spy 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineap	Lettuce, Celery,	P doz
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Apples, Russets, P bbl 1 50@3 56  "Baldwin 1 25@2 00 "King, P bbl 2 00@2 50 "King, P bbl 2 00@3 00 "Spy 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@1 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 50@2 00 Pineapples— 1 50@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineapples— 1 10 Pineapples— 1 10@2 10 Pineap	Oyster	ork State, P bu 40275 earby, P bu 4021 00
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Havana, # box 2 50@2 78 Strawberries— North Carolina, # qt	Amples	Fruit.
Havana, # box 2 50@2 78 Strawberries— North Carolina, # qt	apples,	Baldwin 1 25 a 2 00 a 2 50 a 2 00 a 2 50
Havana, # box 2 50@2 78 Strawberries— North Carolina, # qt	Ben Day	King, \$\psi\$ bbl
North Carolins, \$\psi\$ qt. 7@14	Havan	a, # box 2 50@2 75
Steers and cows, all weights   6@6    6@6	North	Carolina, P qt 7@14
Evaporated, choice	Steers an	A CALL TO STATE OF THE STATE OF
Evaporated, choice	Hides, s	outh, light green salted
Evaporated, choice	Calfskin	s, 5 to 12 hbs each 95@1 60
Evaporated, choice	Deacon	and dairy skins
Grass Seeds.  Timothy, ₱ bu., Western, good to prime. 2 00 2 2 10 "choice. 2 25 2 2 35 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 1		Dried Apples.
Timothy, \$\Psi\$ bu., Western, good to prime 2 00.\(\bar{a}\)2 10 \(\bar{c}\)2 25 \(\alpha\)2 25 \(\bar{c}\)2 20 \(\alpha\)2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Sun-drie	
Clover, \$\Phi\$   B.   12\( \alpha \)   13\( \alpha \)	Timothy	, p bu., Western, good to prime.2 00.2 10
Orchard, P bu     2 00@2 10       White Clover, P ib     23@26       Hungarian, P bu     1 25@1 50       Alfalfa, P ib     12@       Bine Grass, P bu     1 40@1 50	Clover, a	P fb
Hungarian. 47 Du	Orchard, White Ci	P bu 2 00@2 10 over, P lb 23 @26
	nungari: Alfalfa, { Blue Gre	NII, 4 DU
_	ea, mar	row
Pea, marrow	Pes sore	ened

Sheep Houses. Western sheep laid down here at \$3.30@6.30 100 lbs, and lambs \$4.30@7.80 P 100 lbs. Later usual arrivals of Canada lambs may

Pea, marrow.
Pea screened.
Pea screened.
Pea foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked......
Mediums, screened.
Mediums, foreign.
Vellow eves extra

Rea	Cidney	
Hay,	No. 1, P ton	
**	" 3 "	12 00@14 00
:	fine choice	12 00@13 00
::	clover, & ton	
	swale. D ton	9 00@10 00
Strav	, prime rye, oat, per ton	8 50(a) 9 50
Strav	, tangled rye	10 00@11 00

# FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 30@4 65. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 45@4 15. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 50@4 05. Corm Meal.—\$1 10@1 12 P bag, and \$2 35@
40 P bbl; granulated, 2 75@3 25 P bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$285@4 00 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Ont Meal.—Firm at \$460@5 00 \$\psi\$ bbl. for rolled and \$450@540 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is steady at \$2 95@ 3 00 p bbl.
Corn.—Demand quiet, supply small.
Steamer, yellow, 50c.
No. 2, yellow, 50c.
No. 3, yellow, 57c.
Const.—Demand quiet, prices firm.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 47fc.
No. 2 clipped, white, 44fc.
No. 3 clipped, white, 44fc.
No. 3 clipped, white, 42fc. No. 3 clipped, white, 4276.

Millfeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 00@19 25.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$18 75@23 00.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$18 75@23 00.
Mixed feed, \$19 50@21 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 00.

Linseed, \$26 00.

Barley.—Feed barley, 54@56c. Bye.-\$2.90@3.50 P bbl, cojc P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Pulled wools, scoured..... American mohair.....

LIME. SULPHUR, SALT FORMULA.-W. W. C., Philadelphia, Pa.: The formula given some time ago in these columns is as follows: Boil for time ago in these columns is as follows: Boil for an hour a mixture of thirty pounds lime, twenty pounds sulphur, fifteen pounds salt, sixty gallons of water. Apply while fresh to dormant trees to kill San Jose scale. It must be understood that this preparation can be used only in winter. To prevent the pest from syreading while the trees are in foliage, spray with fifteen per cent. kero-sene and water, using one of the kerosene spray

FARMS AND FARMING .- C. F. M., Walde County, Me.: Possibly the largest farm in the United States is that of David Rankin, Atchison United States is that or David Kankin, Atchison County, Mo. It comprises twenty-three thousand acres, all tiliage land, and employs two hundred hands. (2) The best agricultural college can be decided only as a matter of opinion. An idea of the facilities afforded by the institutions you mention can be obtained from their catalogues which are sent free on application. (3) Prominent ag-

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ricultural colleges are claimed to give a general scientific education equal or superior to that offered by the best old line colleges. The courses are not planned to prepare for the so-called professions, but some of the graduates have very successfully entered such professions.

THE QUARANTINE.—W. C. R., Middlesex County, Mass.: The Government quarantine order No. 110 supersedes order 90 in regard to conveyance of cattle, etc., from or across the State. It includes cattle, sheep and swine, and these are not to be shipped from the State or across it except for immediate slaughter and in officially scaled cars. This offer does not prevent bringing cattle from States at infected with the foot and mouth disease. Connecticut is not infected. If the cattle from Connecticut are to go out of the infected district of castern Massachusetts, a special permit from the State cattle bureau will be needed. A public sale of the cattle requires a permit from the State cattle bureau.

ESCAROLE.—L. W., Providence County, R. I.: The vegetable called escarole in the market reports is merely a French variety of lettuce. It has a low, spreading style of growth. Marketmen who handle it say that the demand is increasing. It is used for salad purposes like other lettuce. A part of the winter supply is imported, but the variety is successfully grown in New England and the Middle States.

TUBERCULOSIS.—"D. K.": Dr. Robin of Paris the discoverer of a method of treating

TUBERCULOSIS .- " D. K.": Dr. Robin of aris, the discoverer of a method of treating aberculosis by formic acid, says that all the dioveries which he has just made go to emphasize he fact. which dominates all pathology, that the ving organism: defend themselves against milving organisms defend themselves against mirobic invasion with formic acid, which is coninually produced in all parts of the body, thanks
to the combination of glucose and oxygen. Thus,
when we breathe a sufficient quantity of oxygen
re are antiseptic. If we do not, the remoter
rgans no longer produce formic acid, and beome in consequence contaminated. The openir treatment is therefore justified. But
ow does this principle affect the case as
to fattening tuberculosis subjects? The more
issue that is insufficiently oxygenated, the o fattening tuberculosis subjects? The more issue that is insufficiently oxygenated, the treater is the area exposed to the at ack of disease. When the oxygenation is feeble, and the existence of tuberculosis implies necessarily that it is, the first obect should be to render the organs antiseptic by horough oxygenation. But by increasing the amount of tissue, the feeble oxygenation of the batlent is unable to keep pace with its work. It is absolutely essential that only as the oxygenation becomes more vigorous it is asfe for the patient. comes more vigorous it is safe for the put on flesh. To allow the latter with

One of the very best all-around tomatoes is the warf Champion. It is a smooth, handsome, airly early and productive kind, but its great erit from the busy farmer's point of view is at it makes a stout, compact vine, holding up se fruit and keeping it sound and clean without elp of a mulch or trellis. It begins shortly after se earliest kinds, and ripens most of its fruit be-

NEW POTATO SECTION. The management of the Washington County tailroad, in Maine, offers a prize of \$50 to any roup of three farmers who will grow ten acres ach and ship via the railroad, the prize to go to e producer of the largest crop in each group. so prizes of \$25 for groups of four men growg five acres each, and seven men growing three eres each. It is hoped to make Washington ounty a rival of Aroostook as a potato section

PLANT MILLET.

Hungarian millet is a good, quick-growing rage crop which always gives valuable result a fairly wet season. It is one of the best sec

set plants into freshly turned soil so that m rth will come into contact with the fine roots. rainy or, at least, a cloudy day, late in the ternoon, is a favorable time. Make the hole about the depth of the root, insert plant and press the earth closely and firmly to the roots. In dry weather press the soil with the foot, and then go over lightly with a rake to istir the sur-face and to hold in the moisture. Keep the

plants wet during setting. Ten minutes of wilt-ing either before or after setting would often settle the fate of the plant. PROFIT FROM LOCUST PLANTING.

The durability of locust timber, especially for fence posts, has been attracting considerable attention. Well-seasoned locust posts stand thirty to sixty years. At the Vermont station 2560 trees were planted per acre. After twenty years it is estimated that there will be 640 trees, each yielding two board-fence posts and one wire-fence post worth forty; cents per tree, or over \$250 per acre, besides more or less firewood. A cheap way to keep up the farm fencing would be to plant a small patch of locust from which posts outlast anything except red cedar.

HOT OIL PREVENTS RUST.

Two coats of hot oil, carefully applied after thorough cleaning of the metal, are recommended by a Canadian artisan as an improvement over by a Canadian artisan as an improvement over any process now in use for preventing rust of structural iron and steel. The oil will fill orevices, cracks and holes where paint cannot enter. It would cover rough places often imperfectly coated in ordinary painting, and it would be a fine preparation for subsequent painting or covering with cement coating. When iron work has been neglected and is cevered with rust nothing will clean it so smoothly and quickly as gasoline and rubbing. Then apply the hot oil or prevent further rusting. This is good treatto prevent further rusting. This is good treat-ment for plows, mowers, and the like.

CARE OF BREEDING SOW. Give the breeding sow pienty of nourishing and cooling food, also pienty of exercise, and about a week or ten days before farrowing give a handweek of ten ed says better thrown and a feet ful of linseed meal every day. Supply good dry quarters, a little clean bedding, not too much, and, after farrowing, place a little clean water where they can get at it, but do not offer any where they can get at, but an any food until they are hungry enough to come out and look for it. Then give them a thin slop, and increase their food gradually, being guided by their appetites as to quantity, but avoiding rich, heavy rations for about a week. If such a plan is carefully avoided, there should be no trouble at farrowing time. Mishaps at this time are generally the result of not having the condition right, and the remedy is to see that the condi-tions are as they should be.

HARVESTING RHUBARB. The stalks which have reached their growth are mostly near the outside of the hill and can be told by the large and comparatively smooth leaf. Central stalks with small, crinkled leaves should be left to grow. Careful selection will greatly increase the total yield. Grasp stalks near the lower end and pull quickly, but not in a jerky crease the total yield. Grasp stalks near the lower end and pull quickly, but not in a jerky manner, down and back. Throw in fairly large piles, two rows together, stalks facing in same direction. After gathering, follow quickly with a knife, with a single stroke, clipping the leaves an inch or so above the stalk, and with another stroke trimming the butt. Gather in large baskets or wheelbarrows and take to the packing house to be bunched as the market requires. Do not ship in large packages, as heating quickly causes injury. All seed stalks should be broken off low down while gathering the crop.

A BAPE FOR PIGS.



FOR SALE BY BRECK & SONS

North Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.

extensive study of the value of rape as a food for content of the former process is to invite disease. The dietary, therefore, should be absolutely normal. Dr. Robin declares that tuberculosis is urable as well as preventable—curable by simulated means than those now employed—" so long is you are treating a patient and not a corpse."

A PRACTICAL TOMATO.

A PRACTICAL TOMATO.

Extensive study of the value of rape as a food for post that has been undertaken. In two trials reported involving fifty-eight pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, and another lot fed the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture on rape, a considerable saving was made in grain consumption through the use of rape. In one trial, where the grain in each lot was essentially the same, one-third of an acre of rape say food for post with the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture on rape, a considerable saving was made in grain consumption through the use of rape. In one trial, where the grain in each lot was essentially the same, one-third of an acre of rape say food for post with the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, and another lot fed the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, and another lot fed the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, and another lot fed the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, and another lot fed the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, but given limited pasture of the height pigs, in which one lot was penned and fed grain, and another lot fed the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture of the pasture of the same a was penned and fed grain, but given limited pasture the same kind of grain, but given limited pasture or rape, a considerable saving was made in grain consumption through the use of rape. In one trial, where the grain in each lot was essentially the same, one-third of an acre of rape saved 1062 pounds of grain. In another trial of two lots each, conducted as in the other case and fed forty-nine days, almost equal gains were made to week in the conducted as in the other case and fed forty-nine days, almost equal gains were made much more grain, and it was shown that six tenths of an acre of rape saved 886 pounds corn and 444 pounds shorts, or that one acre of rape was worth 2217 pounds of grain.

College and Business Training.

It has been often said that the time spent in obtaining a college education is wasted, and that if a young man is to enter a business or profession he had better begin to learn it without going through a university training. The cost of going through col-

RUTLAND, VT.

training. The cost of going through college is no greater, all things considered than is the expense of an apprenticeship, let us say in a wholesale business concern where the young man has to work for some sons interested in the estate of JOEL G. MERin a fairly wet season. It is one of the best second crops for a dairy farm to follow rye, oats or
early cut grass. If drilled, sow five pounds of
seed per acre in drills three feet apart or sow
broadcat thirty pounds per acre. To grow crops
the soil must be very rich, deep, fine and mellow.
Hungarian millet should be sown from the first of
May up to the middle of June. Sow thirty pounds
to the acre.

THE CODLING MOTH.

The eggs are laid upon the leaves, and as soon
as the worm hatches it goes to the newly set
apple and crawls into the calyx, which is spread
open for a day or two after the biossom falls. If
this cavity is filled with poison from arsenical
open for a day or two after the biossom falls. If
this cavity is filled with poison from arsenical
open for a day or two after the petals fell it was
found that less than five per cent. of wormy
apples were produced, and that late spraying for
the second brood in July was of slight necessity.

TRANSPLANTING.

Set plants into freshly turned soil so that moist years for a mere nominal salary while he is supported by his parents. If he happens to

help of instructors. It may be that when he leaves college he does not know as much as his father, who, without scholastic ad- MIDDLESEX, SS. vantages, has gathered wisdom by years of experience, but he probably has more knowledge than his respectable parent had at the student age. One has taken the short road and the other the long one to the

temple of wisdom. If a young man has business or professional talent a college education will be no drawback, but of course if he is deficient in innate and practical adaptability no mere book-learning will help him to get on. Many a youth has spent years in a mercantile house without perceptibly advancing, simply because nature did not intend him for a merchant. If he had gone to college he might have been successful as a teacher or something else in which his ability could be

Neither the college nor the commercial concern can give a novice brains. It can only educe-draw out what latent mental forces he may possess. The moral of all this is that you must not try to put a square

We had flowers in the house every day last summer and took first premium at the Housatonic fair on dahlias. A great many bunches of flowers went to friends. The pleasure of seeing the crops grow paid for all the work.—L. J. B., Massachusetts.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN, late of Somerother persons interested in the estate of JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by John P. Sullivan and Alice M. Tyler, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHEAM, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court, witness, CHARLES J. MOINTIEZ, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JOEL G. MER-CHANT, late of Lowell, in said County, de

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons is terested in the estate of CHARLES A. CUTTER, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEKEAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Howard A. Cutter of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of MayA. D.1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be ene day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES I. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H FOLSOM, Register. PROBATE COURT.

S. H FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAHA. BOYNTON, late of South Berwick, in the County of York, and State of Maine, deceased. WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court by James W. Ford, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of her death, and deceased; and estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters teatamentary thereon granted to him, without requiring sureties on his bond.

ties on his bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of June, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

cation to be thirty days, at least, before sand Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of NETTIE B. SHARP, late of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, deceased, and last taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, and appointing John M. Sharp of Framingham, Mass., his agent, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

WALTER N. SHARP, Administrator.

(Address) (Address)
Walter N. Sharp, Newton Claypool Building,
April 13, 1903.

Indianapolis, Ind.

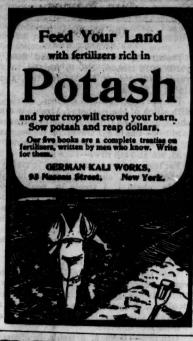
MUSIC

We have the finest catalogue of 18-cent music published, every plece printed from engraved plates. Send 2 cent stamp for catalogue of 1600 pieces.

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WYANDOTTES Golden, Silver Laced and Buff. Birds returnable if not O. K. Breeder since 1884. F. S. TENNEY, Box 414, Peterboro, N. H.





HAYMAKER RASPBERRY.



would not be worth as much as Page Fence to hold stock. It stretches like common fence wire, PAGE WOVEN WIRE PENCE CO., ADRIAN, NICH.

SIMPLEX CALF FEEDER The only practical Calf Feeder. The only sensible method of raising calves. No more "toaching the calf to drink." Promotee digestion. Prevents sours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or for veal. Price of Feeder, \$150, postpaid. Agenta wanted. Booklet five. Mention this paper.

- MOSELEY & PRICHARD MEG. CO.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS
\$1.00 per 100. Celery
plants \$1.00 per 1000. Tomate plants, field grown, \$1.00 per 1000. SLAYMAKER & SONS, Dever. Del.

FARMERS' WANTS

rs' Want Department is established to allow and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of per word only, including name, address of No Display. 'Cash to accompany the

GGS for hatching Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Ros Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes and White Guiness, all stock first class. A. S. BEEK-MAN, South Branch, N. J.

WOSS Combination Cultivator and Horse Hoe. This machine is a reversible cultivator, draws over the row instead of between; also will drill, cover and hill up potatoes and enables the farmer to do away with all hand hoeing. Sond for descriptive circular. D. C. VOSS, cloucester. Mass.

OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare, a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

COR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and WRed Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.29. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O. OR SALE OR TRADE—An English Shire stallion, coming three years old; a good one. W. H. ONES, Quimby, Ia., R. D. No. l.

COR SALE—Stallion, sire of one 2.12 performer and four others better than 2.30. Took him on a debt. Will sell cheap. GEORGE SPURRIER, Morristown, nd.

COR SAI E—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with an terms speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

ARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable, have a record of positively successful work, fa-miliar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 100 to 120 cows; product sold-at retail: dairyman om-ployed. Address. M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass. WANTED—To hire till Dec. I or longer, on dairy farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, sible to run mowing ma-chine, etc. Board with the family. J. S. PERRY EST., 184 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or ilquor. Good place for right boy. State arc, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 16s, Davisville, R. I.

WANTED—First-class Protestant American girl, general housework for widow. Good home, all modern conveniences. Address 42 Prospect Street, Torrington, Ct.

WANTED—Trustworthy man with references. Good milker and teamster: \$25 month with good home. F. LAURENCE, West Warrep, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct. MANTED—A first-class choosemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven, Ct.

WANTED-Good, reliable man to wholesale butter and eggs. Answer with reference. BLANCH-ARD, 192 Vine Street, Hartford, Ct.

WANTED—Man on farm, married or single. Write or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct.

WORKING FOREMAN, married, on large fruit and poultry farm. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Hancock, N. H. ANTED—Single man for general farm work. Tem-perate, good milker. E. R. CUTTS, Milford, N. H.

DELIABLE, russed man for coneral farm work HERRERT DEMING, Cornish Centre, N. H.

#### Our Domes.

The Workbox.

THE NEWEST WRAP. Procure 32 skeins of Shetland floss, yards satin ribbon, No. 3, for the voke, 3 yards satin ribbon, No. 40, for ties, and a lining of China silk.

For the neck, chain 84 stitches, 1 treble in fifth stitch of chain, chain 1, 1 treble in ninth chain, and so on till end of chain is reached. 2d row—Chain 5, 1 treble in treble, chain 1, 1 treble in next treble, finish the row.

3d, 4th and 5th rows—Like second.

For the yoke, chain 5, 1 treble in treble of preceding row, chain 1, 1 treble in same treble, chain 1, 1 treble in next treble, so on till 12th treble is reached, (\*) chain 1, 1 treble in next treble, chain 1, 1 treble in ame treble, repeat from (\*) to end of row. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th same as preceding row; always widen at the widen-

9th row-One double in every stitch.

Cape part—Chain 5, treble in first double chain 1, 2 treble in same double, 2 treble in third double, chain 1, 2 treble in same double, 2 treble in fifth double, chain 1, 2 treble in same double, finish the row. Work 9 rows like this one.

11th row—Chain 5, 3 treble in chain 1, 3 treble in same 3 treble in next chain, chain 1, 3 treble in same, finish the row. Work 29 rows like this.

Ruffle for Bottom-Chain 5, 3 treble chain, chain 1, 3 treble in same, 3 treble between shells in preceding row, chain 1, 3 treble in same place, 3 treble in next chain, chain 1, 3 treble in same. Work six rows.
7th row—Twelve treble in each shell.
Finish neck with rosettes, 36 treble in each
rosette. Finish all edges of wrap with a EVA M. NILES.

#### A Cure for Sleeplessness.

I venture to send you, says a correspon ent of the London Spectator, a remedy for sleeplessness, which during thirty years I have found almost infallible in inducing a pleasant, healthy slumber. I get up, put on a few loose garments, and go through slow swinging movements of my arms and body until, in from five to twenty minutes, I feel drowsy and tired I make about ten movements of each kind, and do not always have to repeat them. If my sleeplessness arises from overfatigue. I lie awake until my body is rested before going through the motions. My idea is that sleeplessness is caused immediately by congestion of blood around the brain, and I therefore prefer motions which are swinging and centrifugal.

Making of a Summer Girl. A girl might as well be out of the world

as out of shape.

The shapeless, flat-chested young woman cannot hope to be a typical summer girl, for the girl of summer is full in the chest round in the neck and full busted. The girl who is flat, who has no curves, who resembles in no way the models of the art studios, may be a nice girl, but she is not attractive outwardly.

A few years ago the thin-chested girl might have passed muster as being in good health and standing well in the community. But now even her dressmaker dislikes her. As for her friends, they think her consumptive, and her acquaintances regard her as lacking in style.

It is in vain that the flat-chested girl pads. No amount of padding will make her look round. There will be a slopping in, a queer flatness, a tendency to hollowness, that cannot be disguised, no matter how industriously the sawdust be packed or how skillfully it be disposed.

There is only one thing for the flat-chested girl to do, and that is to develop herself. She must take a course of exercises which will plump her out and make her full across

The full-busted women say that their pretty figures are due not so much to bust opment as to the development of the chest. As soon as the shoulders are thrown back and the military carriage is adopted the girl becomes pretty of figure.

But let a thin girl, who is flat in the chest, try to stand with her shoulders squared and the effect is pitiful. She coes not look any fuller in the bust than she did before, while the angularities of shoulders and neck become painfully apparent. :

To get a full chest, then, requires practice and time; and not only practice and time, but a certain amount of patience and application. More than all these, it needs a little knowledge, for the girl who goes at it headlong will come to grief. She will tire herself and grow thinner and flatter, instead of rounding out as she desires.

Deep breathing is one of the secrets of a full chest. It is said that the heroines of the popular artists, the Gibson girls, the Christy girls, and the airy, fairy girls of the pretty sketchy prints, are all followers of the deep-breathing methods. It is said, moreover, that they must practice it every day and that they are trained to long inspirations, for in no other way could the chest stand out so roundly and the bust be so full and pretty.-N. Y. Sun.

# Tutti Frutti Ice-Cream.

This ice-cream demands the preparation of two different kinds of ice-cream and one water ice, which are packed together in one mould. Prepare a pint of vanilla, half a pint of strawberry and half a pint of lemo water ice. In order to do this it will be necessary to have two freezers, one for a gallon and one for half a gallon.

To prepare the vanilla bring a pint of milk with half a genuine vanilla bean to the boiling point, or use a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Add a cup of sugar beaten with four egg yolks to the milk which has been flavored with the vanilla. Stir the custard for two minutes over the stove. Add a pint of rich cream which has been heated to the boiling point and let the mixture cool for thirty minutes. Then turn the mixture into the gallon freezer and freeze to the proper consistency.

Prepare half the quantity of strawberry ice-cream in exactly the same way as the vanilla, adding, before it is turned into the freezer, half a pint of strawberries, carefully hulled and cleaned, with sugar enough to sweeten the mixture thoroughly. Have

A definition— Painkiller. sure cure for Cramps, Colic, and all Stomach Complaints. There is but one Painkiller.

Perry Davis'." From the people's dictionary.

ice and sait, and strain the mixture for strawberry ice-cream into the freezing-can after cooking the strawberries for two or three minutes and pressing them with the cream through a puree sieve with a wooden spoon. Freeze the strawberry cream in the half-galica freezer and pack it away.

Then remove the pint of vanilla cream to a plain mould packed in a pall of ice. Make a liberal half-pint of lemon water ice and pack it in the galion freezer. To make it, put one pint of cold water with half a pound of granulated sugar, the grated rind of one large or two small lemons and the juice of three good-sized ones or four small ones. Cook this lemonade thoroughly for about five minutes and freeze it in the gallon freezer until it is of a proper consistency. Pack the water ice, which is in the freezer, in a pail of cracked ice, and repack the gallon freezer again with gracked ice, putting in the can six little tutti frutti moulds.

Meantime prepare a quarter of a pound of

Meantime prepare a quarter of a pound of candied cherries cut in two and two ounces of candied apricots cut in small pieces Soak this candied fruit in two tablespoon fuls of maraschine for at least six hours be fore it is used. See that it is closely cov-ered, so that the liquor will be thoroughly absorbed by the fruit, otherwise the fruit will become ley when it is packed in the ice cream. Take one of the six tutti frutti moulds which have been chilled and pack it in the following manner: Put a tablespoon-ful of strawberry ice-cream in the bottom of the mould, with a tablespoonful of water ice beside it, then add one-sixth of the canin the following manner: Put a tabl died fruit and one-sixth of the vanilla ice

Seal the mould tightly and pack it at the bottom of a pail of ice and salt. Pack the other five moulds with it in the pail in exactly the same way, sealing them so that no actly the same way, sealing them so that no water from the ice and salt can penetrate. This can be done by putting them in a freezing-can packed in ice and salt, or putting the individual moulds in ice and salt after they have been sealed with tallow. With a small half-gallon freezer and one ordinary gallon freezer it is easy to make the three kinds of ice given in this rule. For ordinary family use a gallon freezer is

the best size to buy. It is necessary in purchasing an ice-cream freezer to buy one made of the best materials. There are many freezers of poor tin in the market which are such inferior confuctors of cold that it may take hours to freeze cream in them. A first-class gallon freezer properly packed with three pints of salt and a large pail of cracked ice will freeze two or three quarts of ice-cream in from ten to fifteen minutes at the longest. If the work is not accomplished in this amount of time one may be certain that the freezing-can is made of inferior material. If the work is done much quicker the cream will be coarse in texture and quality. Avoid, also, freezers having much mechanism, which is often only an attempt to hide the inferior quality of the materials used. A satisfactory ice-cream freezer cannot be made at a very low price. Avoid those freezers which recommend salt and ice in larger quantities than those given in -three pints of coarse salt and ten quarts of fine cracked ice or snow wet with water and packed in closely. The water should never be drained off the ice after the freezer is packed.-Exchange.

### The Ounce of Prevention.

People who are about going into the country should remember that impure drinking water is one of the chief causes of fever. In many places that take mmer boarders the drainage is often outrageously defective, and the wells are thereby impregnated with poisonous mat ter. Nor are all the cottages with their grounds that are leased for the warm season wholly free from imperfect sewerage, and care should be exercised in hiring them

Too frequently people who go into the country or to the seashore for the promotion health return to their city homes victims of disease, owing to the drinking of unfiltered water that is hardly fit for washing purposes. The New York Sun calls attention to the fact that in a private military school not long since, there was an epidemic which several died, and this outbreak was due to the water supply of the institution. which came from a well into which an imperfect sewer discharged a part of its con-

tents. Prof. A. M. Seibert of the New York Polyclinic Medical School, in referring to fatalities resulting from typhoid fever, says that in Hamburg and Berlin a decade before filter plants were introduced, one in every 2600 inhabitants died, but that the death rate sank to one in eleven thousand for the six years after filtered water came into use.

Among the cities in our own country, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis are exceptionally unhappy in having their water supply from sources in which there is much pollution, and this unfortunate condition is partially offset by filtration though those best fitted to give an opinion say that typhoid infection can be only entirely overcome by boiling the water, and thus destroying disease and death-bearing

Those who are preparing for their sum mer absence from town should bear this last decision in mind and act accordingly, for it is a simple matter to heat water to the proper temperature for destroying dangerous organisms, and put it away in a covered vessel in the refrigerator. Of course there are plenty of places where the purity of the water cannot be seriously questioned, but of prevention is nevertheless, as an ounce worth a pound of cure, the possibility o getting dangerous germs into hot water should not be neglected.

# Spring Vegetables.

The value of the first green herbs to the health cannot be exaggerated. More useful than the green lettuce of the garden and any cultivated spinach of the field are the wild dandelions and cowslips of the meadow and swamp. In the country the dandelion is so n a plant that it is naturally depised. In England, where it is comparatively uncommon and the wild chicory is dandelion is properly esteemed and is raised carefully in gardens as a pot herb and a salad plant. Wild dandelion leaves are from the kettle to make two cupful. recognized as a more wholesome pot herb than anything else.

Pick the tender green leaves early in the spring, before the flower buds have formed. Cut a very small portion of the root with the leaves, in order to give the plant something of its wholesome tonic bitterness. Wash the plants carefully, throwing them into an abundance of salted water. Let them simmer for fifteen minutes, instead of an hour, as old housewives use to cook their greens. As soon as they have cooked drain them into a colander and dash cold water from a faucet over them. This chills and blanches them, and gives the leaves a fresh, tender flavor. Chop them fine and let them rest

until ready to serve. I in a frying pen with a l pepper, aliding two of

merican children wall them, should oked for greens before the flowers bloss ad cooked exactly the 'same way as dan one. The leaves ordinarily are not ma-ough for use until the last week in Ap enough for use until the last week in April, when the flower bude begin to show color, but are not yet large enough to blossom. This plant, which is supposed to be identical with the "winking Mary-bude" of "Cymbeline," is no relative of the cowalip, which belongs to avother family of plants. It is not a genuine marigold or calendula, though like the calendula, it bears golden blossoms. The hude of the marsh marials. ms. The buds of the marsh marie are palatable, but the leaves become lowers.-N. Y. Tribu

Medical Uses of the Rontgen Rays Although it is now several years sin Rontgen made his wonderful discovery of the X-rays, and although the probable value of these rays in medicine was early appre-ciated, the extent of their usefulness as a means for the cure of disease is still far

from being definitely established.

The first use of these penetrating rays was in the way of diagnosis, and especially of the diagnosis of fractures and other in-juries and diseases of the bones; and as the users of the method became more expert they found that abnormal conditions of other parts and organs could also be de-tected by this revealer of hidden things. Soon it was found that the rays did not

simply pass through the body as rays of light pass through a thin sheet of paper; they bombarded the body with millions of infinitesimal darts which, unless great care were taken, would excite a serious inflam-mation of the skin. This directed attention to the possible curative action of the rays for if they could act so powerfully on the sound skin, they might also effect changes in diseased structures.

The experiment was made by exposing lupus, a form of tuberculosis of the skin, to the Rontgen rays, and it was found that every kind of treatment, in many cases melted away under the action of these rays like snow under the sun. The rays were then tried on cancer of the skin, and the joyful discovery was made that this terrible lisease could also sometimes be subdued by the wonderful newly discovered force.

But success is not invariable, and why cancer should in one case be removed by parently exactly similar tumor proves re fractory in another case, is a mystery. An ven more puzzling fast is that the action of the rays on previously healthy skin has been known to excite a cancerous growth. It is impossible to predict yet what may

be the future outcome, both for good and harm, of this wonderful discovery, but there is every reason to hope that with further understanding and proper control, it may prove of inestimable benefit to the race.-Youth's Companion.

#### Domestic Hints. VEAL CROQUETTES.

Delicious veal croquettes may be made of a cup of cold veal minced fine. Meat that has served for a soup stock will do very well for this purpose. Add a cup of rice cooked until tender, half a cup of cooked sweetbreads minced and chopped fine. Add for seasoning three or four drops of onion julce, a sprig of minced parsley, a spray of celery minced and one of thyme. Moisten the mixture with three-quarters of a cup of white stock which has previously been jellied and then melted before it is added. Add salt and pepper and one beaten egg yolk to the mixture while it is over the fire. Add salt and pepper and let the mixture cook for three or four minut s, then turn it out on a platter to be When cold form into croquettes. Roll lightly in breadcrumbs, then mask with beaten egg yolk and a little milk, roll in sifted breadcrumbs again and fry in smoking hot fat until a golden brown

LIVER AND BACON. nd calves' liver is a common dish, bu especially attractive to men who enjoy rich food. Calves' liver is much more delicate than beef or for at least ten minutes. This draws out the od and makes the liver better food. Fry a dozen pieces of bacon cut in watering sinces to every quarter of a pound of calves' liver. Let the bacon be ice cold and crisp it quickly on a very hot frying pan until it forms, in a few minutes, into little brown rolls. Take up the bacon and fry the calves' liver, which has been dried on a clean cloth in the bacon fat for ten minutes, or and decorate it with the crisp rolls of bac There should be no grease about this dish, and here will not be if it is properly cooked.

CHICKEN PANCAKES. Cut the breast of a cold cooked chicken into dice-shaped bits, mince some skinned and blanched mushrooms, add these with a tablespoonful of finely chopped ham and a truffle finely chopped. Let these simmer in just enough good stock to keep them moist and free ng. Make a thick light pancake, spread some of the mixture over it, put another neake on top, garnish with parsley, and send to the table at once while hot and fresh.

DANISH PUDDING Put into a bowl the yolks of seven eggs, five unces of sugar and a gill of cream; whisk this tor ten minutes over a very slow fire, not allowing it to boil at all. Then add a little less than an ce of pulverized gelatine dissolved in two fuls of water. Add the whites of the eggs stiffly whipped, the juice of one large or two small lemons, pour into a deep dish and set in the ice cave for two hours or longer. When unmoulded for serving surround with a border of whipped cream which has been tinted a light with some vegetable coloring.-The Epi-

FISH ROE (CHAFING-DISH) Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in the chafing-dish, with a tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice. Add a shad roe (which has been pre viously boiled about ten minutes in salted water). Break up lightly with a fork, add the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, mashed fine, a small cup of grated breadcrumbs, a little chopped parsley, pepper and salt. Stir constantly until all is well mixed, and serve very hot.

CREAM OF CAULIFLOWER.

Cut one small canliflower into flowerettes, reserve a tablespoonful, put the rest into a saucepan with three cups of boiling water, one small white onion, half a small celeriac cut in slices and a bay leaf. Cook together ten minutes drain and put the vegetables into a double boiler with two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, a heaping tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to CREAM OF CAULIFLOWER. heaping tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste; steam for ten minutes. Put the flower-ettes into the water the vegetables were boiled in and cook until tender, remove and put aside to from the kettle to make two cupfuls, pour this over the vegetables, cook until tender and press through a fine sieve. Bring two cups of milk to the boiling point, turn the puree into this, let it boil up once, remove from the fire. Beat two egg yolks and four tablespoonfuls of rich cream together, add some of the soup to this, then mix all together, turn into the tureen, add the flowerettes and serve at once.

butter on each, season with sait and pepper and set in the oven a few minutes before serving.

In making a cheese omelet try mixing the cheese, finely grated, of course, with the eggs before the latter are beaten. The lightness of the inselet will not be interfered with, while the lavor will be greatly improved.

To escalion tempters

To escallop tomatoes, season a quart canful with salt, sugar and onion juice. Have ready two kinds of breadcrumbs, those crumbled from a light stale loaf for inner layers, and those dried and sifted for the top. Sprinkle a low, broad baking dish with crumbs. Add dots of butter, then spread a layer of tomatoes with the hard bits removed. There should be three layers. Cover the dish in a hot oven. When heated through and partly cooked remove the cover. When the the dish in a hot oven. When heated through and partly cooked remove the cover. When the top is nicely browned the dish is ready to serve. Tomatoes cooked in this way are never watery. To prepare tomatoes a l'italienne use half a can of tomatoes, half a cupful of rice, one table-spoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and one small onion shredded or a bit of chopped garlic. Btew all the ingredients for two hours. Serve as a vesstable.

The fad for embroidered gowns brings many pretty fancies to the fore, and a woman who has an artistic sense and is clever with her needle can beautify her cotton gowns in any number of effective ways. Here, for instance, is a suggestion for a wash cambric that is simple, and yet has a woaderfully pretty effect: Make a shirt-waist costume of white linen cambric, plaiting both the shirt and skirt, and then over the plaits around the neck across the bust, and just below. the hips place three garlands of colored Make them in this way: Take wash ging the colors required—say a pale green and pale pink—cut five petaled flowers of the latter and heart-shaped leaves of the former; then, apart from the dress, buttonhole stitch the edges with coarse wash slik. This will make a substantial

coarse wasn siik. This will make a substantial trimming which may then be sewed on the ma-terial in the way suggested; connecting stems and tendrils can be put in a running stitch after-ward with the green embroidery silk. With the approach of sultry weather a dish in which the family pet may be sure to find fresh water at all times commends itself. A quaintly shaped utensil suited to the purpose is of green earthenware. In black letters around the low side is the inscription: "For my dog."

Lavender is a color which has been used ve little in household decoration. It is a trying col to most complexions, and it is rather too pensive in its suggestion. Recently, however, some beautiful chintzes and tapestries have appeared in like and lavender tones, and the shops are even offering bedroom sets stained or enameled in the same hues. An artistic bed comes from a English house, the straight simple lines stained a rich, deep lavender. The wood is rubbed down to a fine wax finish, and the only decorations are small inserts of dull gold and brown in the central panels of the head and foodboards. Th rich covering of this bed is of lavender and gol brocade, edged with a narrow gilt galloon.

#### fashion Motes.

. Chameleon silks in pale shades of sea-green rose color and ciel blue, shading into a shimmering tint of silver gray, are extensively used by
French dressmakers for foundation slips beneath sheer mousselines and batistes, inset with
lace appliques of elaborate designs.

• a Serviceable dresses for young girls are made
of shepherd's check wool trimmed with bias
bands of the goods piped with red silk, with red
stock collar and girdle with sash ends.

1 '.º There is a variety of washable gloves this season. The washable glace gloves cost \$2 a on. The washah pair, but white and yellow chamois skin gloves can be purchased for less than half that price, also the finer castor makes that can be cleaned, but not with soap and water. Then there are the neat and durable fabric gloves, so much liked for traveling and shopping, and the 'washable silk and lisle varieties that fit almost like a kid glove and wash like a cotton one.

oo One of the new skirt models in white linen has the pointed yoke top made of all-over Irish ery. Below this yoke are graduated bo one. Accompanying this skirt are a white net clouse lined with white silk mull, and a bolero of embroidered linen finished with a narrow edge of Irish guipure. The open sleeves of this jacket end at the elbow, showing the full, drooping sleeves of the net blouse below.

. Primrose, maize and soft canary are three tints of yellow that are being widely used on gowns for the summer. The delicate maize color is particularly attractive in crope de chine, with tucked skirt set into a hip yoke of ecru lace, and finished at the hem with three rather wide bias folds arranged like tucks. The yoke and sleeve if is laid in box plaits. de chine frame the edges of the yoke front and

• There is an unusual variety among waists of wash fiannel this season, the display including Saxony, Scotch, Irish and American weaves. These waists are indispensable for the cool day of summer, for outings in the mo beach, yachting and steamer wear. The new de clude basket and corded patterns, ar ions of stripes and dots and woven effects in feather or briar-stitching

. White linen bands, narrowly piped with color, look well on some of the simple French gowns made of Irish dimity, dotted pique, chambray, or pink and white, or mauve white shepherd's check French gingham.

. A single trailing wreath of la France rose and buds, with a plentiful background of tender green foliage, is a favorite decoration for hats of light-weight fancy straw. The broad end of the pray is set upon the edge of the low crown at the left side, and gradually diminishing in width, curves across the entire front to the extreme edge or the brim on the right side. Another at-tractive style, becoming to many youthful faces, is the medium-wide plateau hat. This is trimmed utside with a large Alsatian bow of rather broad ribbon of black or moss-green velvet. The brim on the under side is wholly covered with fragile looking about of oking shaded rose petals, softly each other from the extreme edge of the brim to

. A Paris-made gown of pale pink linen has a itted jacket with stole ends finished with em broidery. The blouse beneath this open-fronted garment is of soft ecru batiste laid in fine lingerie tucks that alternate with bands of the batiste embroidery in Persian colors. The skirt has three flounces graduated in depth and hemtitched at the edge. . One of the designs among evening gowns of

and contrasting tint to give the effect of a shot or opalescent fabric. For instance, the founda-tion slip may be of pale rink silk, lightly veiled with chiffon, and the gown above be made of primrose mousseline de sole. A pleasing effect is produced on some of the French gowns made in this way, by the use of soft, flexible moire for the princess slip.

••a Blouses of fine wash net to wear with sum

e\*\*e Blouses of the wash net to wear with summer dress skirts of crepe de chine, taffeta slik, peau de sole, satin foulard, or veiling, will rival this season waists of point d'esprit, chiffon and slik mull. Chiffon is in many instances the only lining used, but if a less transparent net waist is desired, India slik, with chiffon over it, is the tractively patterned with sprays of printed flow-ers and shadowy foliage, and the waist is shirred or tucked in a simple but effective manner. . An imported gown of India muil delicated

flowered with sweet-pea blossoms and foliage, has three graduated flounces, finished with three half-inch tucks at the hem. The flounces are shirred at the top, and the blouse is tacked horizontally on its lower half, and shirred at the top to match the skirt. A pointed girdle made of satin ribbon finishes the waist at the beit. The ribbon used is in sweet-pea tints—plak, palest

embroideries are extensively used. Persas terns and colorings are still favored on dr and waists of silk, nun's veiling, India cash and drap d'ete. Other fine embroiderie p flounces, jacket fronts, cape nes and yokes.

and other semi-transparent materials are used in making some of the most fashionable gowns for next season. In several instances these dresses

next season. In several instances these dresses are mounted over foundations of figured instead of plain silk or satin, and some novel effects are thus produced under the semi-diaphanous fabric.

""" For attractive spring tailor gowns that can be used for travelling dresses throughout the summer are English stuffs as openly woven as etamine or canvas cloth, also soft, light basket cloths in cool, dark blue, brown, green or black. These materials are about forty, six inches wide These materials are about forty-six inches wide and cost from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a yard. Basket-woven and cost from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a yard. Basket-woven cloths of two or three colors in amali checks are among the new soft wool materials in rose color and white checked with reseds, violet, and cream color with stem green, etc. Scotch cheviots combine two distinct colors with white, red, gray and white; fawn, blue and white,

white; fawn, blue and white,

••. Among the new sliks of old-time patterns to
be worn this summer are handsome matelasses
and satin foulards of varied weaving. Some of
them are softly finished, and appropriate for the
clinging effects in dress. Other heavier grades
have branching flowers and foliage in raised
satin. More expensive Lyons-woven designs are
brocaded in hand-painted effects on grounds of
peau de suede—a closely twilled, richly dressed peau de suede—a closely twilled, richly dressed peau ac sucac—a closely twilled, richly dressed slik, yet without the glaring lustre of satin. Re-productions are also shown of fine faille of lustre so brilliant that it is called "faille diamante." This slik is striped with a shaded vine tracery outlined with figures of a contrasting color. Ec clesiastical silks are shown in rich designs seldon woven save for priestly garments. Soft-finished silks—close copies of those worn in the time of Louis Quinze—have stripes of green satin holding rose vines, alternating with pale, old-ros stripes strewn with green leaves and small shaded blossoms, while tiny bouquets are on creamy parchment-colored or old ivory satin stripes.

. The polka-dotted and shepherd's che silks are two natterns that are found most effect ive and useful in making over second-best gowns for general wear during the spring and summer. A few yards of the silk will quickly freshen and quite transform the appearance of the revamped dress. Combining new with partly worn ma-terials is usually unsatisfactory, but in the case of the patterns suggested, the result is almost invariably pleasing, especially if the check or polka-dotted slik used is in color combinations of black and white, blue and white, or cream and

of walze yellow, pastel pink, turquoise blue and other colored pique costumes that will con-stitute one of the features of summer dress, are this year varied in every possible manner with guipure, Cluny and fine linen laces, medallions in applique effects, strappings, bands of embroidery, cloth or silk; arabesque designs done with white cotton braid, or finished with wider bands, and small opal or pearl buttons. Some very desirable plque suits are to be found at the best depart ment stores. The skirts are tailor-finished, ment stores. The skirts are tahor-nushed, gracefully made, and trimmed in various ways. The bolero is still the most desirable shape or jacket for these costumes, as it displays to advantage either the shirt waist or blouse of tucked batiste, silk or satin foulard, with the added girdle at the waist—this deep or narrow in width, as best suits the figure of the wearer.

. Dress skirts trimmed with three flound are shown at every importing house of the city.
The top flounce is either tucked or shirred just below the hips. The lower edge of the flounce is trimmed with insertion, horizontal tucks, applique ornaments or simply a hem joined with fagot . The clinging grace of the various princess

styles are largely responsible for the continued favor they command for wedding gowns and evening dresses. The unbroken lines from shoulder to skirt-hem, at the back, impart slenderness and length to the figure, and the fronts this season show more than ever attractive effects. Lace, net, crepe de chine, satin royal, satin foulard. Marie Antoinette silk, silk-warn veiling and flexible moire are the materials popu lar for princess gowns this year, and pretty silk and wool designs are used for inexpensive forms of these models. Costly lace cape-collars, stole effects, low-cut blouse fronts with transparent yokes, berthas, scarf-finished fichus, etc., are g the accessories used on prin shown among models from Paris that are being copied by the leading American tailors and dressmakers -N V Evening Post

#### The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"The glorious consummation toward which or ation is tending is the production of the highest and most perfect psychical life."-Dr.

"He who sings to the god a song of hope

Over the picturesque, mediæval little town of Assisi in Italy there is still felt a wonderful atmosphere of association,-as vital as if seven centuries had not passed since St. Francis met the three mystical angels on the road to Siena, and had his wonderful paths for streams of water.-Phillips fream which is commemorated by Giotto in the church of San Francisco in this city. In his dream St. Francis saw palaces and arms. For whom?" he questioned, and the voice replied, "For thee and for thy soldiers,"and he arose full of confidence, and from that moment Jesus became to him a living, present reality, and the only purpose of his life was to break down and efface all outer barriers; to gain complete control of his spiritnal self and efface from daily experiences all that hindered him from doing the will of God. In the church of St. Francis in Assisi, Mr. Symonds thus pictures an Faster morning:

the frescoed roof, the stained windows, the figure

the rescoed root, the stained windows, the igure-crowded pavements blending their rich but sub-dued colors, like hues upon some marvelous moth's wings, or like a deep-toned rainbow mist discerned in twilight dreams, or like such tapestry as Eastern queens, in ancient days, wrought for the pavilion of an empress. Forth from this maze of mingling tints, indefinite in shade and sunbeams, lean earnest, saintly faces-ineffably pure-adoring, pitying, pleading; raising their eyes in ecstasy to heaven, or turning them in ruth toward earth. Men and women of wh the world was not worthy-at the hands of those old painters they have received the divine grace, the dove-like simplicity, whereof Italians in the fourteenth century ed the irrecoverable secret. Each face is possessed the irrecoverable secret. Each face is a poem; the counterpart in painting to a chapter from the Floretti di San Francisco. Over the whole scene—in the architecture, in the frescoes, in the colored windows, in the gloom, on the people, in the incense, from the chiming bells, through the music—broods one spirit; the spirit of him who was the co-espoused, co-transforate with Christ; the ardent, the radiant, the beautiful in soul; the suffering, the strong, the simple, the victorious over self and sin; the celestial who trampiled upon earth and rose on wings of cestasy mauve and cream color. The gown is made up over soft taffeta silk of an ivery-white shade.

\*Bhort, collariess satin jackets in ivery or cream white are useful as independent small garments for evening wear. They are lised with mauve, hydranges [blue, peach-blossom pink or

is Yours if you order our s You Get the Profits between factory at Send today for ou 64-page Book of 250 Premiums. (Furniture, Silver Ber Sets, Water ORDER AN ASSORTMENT of our soods, select premium — we will seremium at once, with the goods, on 30 DAYS' FREE TRU

This Sideboard

the message he gave the he spaces around us. This is his fills it like an unseen god. Not as Athene, from their marble pedestal abiding spirit felt everywhere, now in itself all mysteries, all burning exaltations, all love, self-sac the thought of Christ, sweeping the hath wrought for men."

ium and Goods.

oop What You Want-Sell th

Pept. Standard Soap Wo

This vivid interpretation of the see hour, is before one when contemplat rich, dim interior of the historic which a remarkable life is symbolize far-away saint,-a mere abstract name in a Roman calendar,-is Francis of Assista the visitor who comes into a sympathetic atmosphere with this city of legend and story, but a living presence of today into whose realm of thought the mind may penetrate.

St. Francis became a power

through all the ages because he never tated to utter that which he felt to highest truth, for any fear of its too much in advance of his time. He gave of his best; he left the results with God. He was the spiritual hero who bravely, unflinchingly gives himself to that which he believes to be his duty; unheeding if men misunderstand or misinterpret; keeping true to the ideal revealed to himself alone. The actual life of one who has thus lived the truth, as he sees it, becomes one of the most pathetic and impressive beauty and compelling power. Perfect loyalty to the Divine Leading is the one-and the onlyway of life. Our courses and choices may be existence; but this alone is life,—this, alone, it is to "know God." Born of humble parentage in 1181; dying in 1226,-this life of forty-five years has left its impress on the Christian world, because its supreme purpose was to co-operate with the will of God. No austere monk was St. Francis; his teachings had the grace of all joy and sweetness and poetic exaltation. If he endured temporary hardships they were lost sight of in the radiance of the glory yet to be revealed. He discerned the thrilling loveliness that lies around us in the Unseen world. He knew that the sublime truth of the Resurrection means,-not merely the resurrection of the permanent spiritual being, after death, from the temporal body, but that there must be a resurrection for us each day; a continual series of ascending triumphs of the spiritual over the temporal life. St. Francis, in that rude and mediæval age, stood for that same highest truth that our greatest philosophy can discern today,-the truth that the one supreme consummation of all organic evolu-tion is the production of the highest quality of psychic life.

This perfection of life is built up of hope. of love, of faith. "He who sings to the god a song of hope shall see his wish accomplished," the Greek poet assures us. To hold the hope, to keep the faith, of noble and beautiful fruition of life, and, meantime, to do the daily duty,-however hard. however utter the sacrifice,-in these alone lies the truth pathway which saint and seen have discerned and pointed out and to which none has left a more impressive testimony than has St. Francis of Assisi. Assisi, Italy.

# Gems of Thought.

Little do ye know your own blesse o travel hopefully is a better thing than to arriv and the true success is to labor.—Stevenson.
....Unless above himself he can erect himself. how poor a thing is man.—Daniel. .... We are often poor, mean, low; but ther in the soul an ideal of something better than

In the midst of our folly and fault there still before us the pure image of serene goods we cannot but reverence it. This also ....I have always observed the three

to be like other threads or skeins of si snarls and encumbrances.—George Her ....To tell a man to study, and yet under heavy penalties to come to the s mock him .- Andrew D. White. .. Man is unjust, but God is just; a

justice triumphs.—Longfellow. .... You need God in the very things the very places where the misery of life be that He is not: You must question ..... I find the great thing in this worl are moving.-Holmes.

. Little self-denials, little hope passing words of sympathy, little nam of kindness, little silent victories of emptations,—these are the silent thr which, when woven together, gleam in the pattern of life.-Canon Farrar

We know not what will make us We know not what will help us best gle against temptations. And if we to make a distinction between our wishes and that which our souls re we should utterly fail. But we n Let us take all our wishes, all our the promptings of our consciences, our Father. He will hear and He will hear all we say. He will know w our prayer are best for us to have. not. And He will give us what His will choose. And therefore to all our will add, "Thy will be done in earl

God requires them of us; they are si themselves; they are always great wh done for God, and when they serve with Him eternally.-Fenelon. .... A laugh is worth a hundred gro

market.-Charles Lamb. .... God must love homely people, H many of them .- Abraham Lin .... I do not know that martyrd any harder than that discipline which quick to forgive, which can look upon of a rival with loving pleasure, whi tain a guileless integrity in the minute tions of life.—George Brown. ....We cannot know or enjoy or love the world too much, if God's will controls us. Worldiness is not love of the world, but slavishness to n.—M. D. Babcock.

....Keep your face always toward the sun-

shine, and the shadows will fall behind you.

B. Whitman.

-Rome has a water supply of 200,000,000 gal-. S. Francis lons a day; London only 160,000,000, and Paris tible part of 90,000,000.

# The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

NO. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK. JAN NESS PLACE, NEW FORK.
With me your Relief has worked
we last three years I have had freattacks of sciatics, sometimes
he lumbar regions to my ankle,
oth lower limbs,
in- I have been afflicted I have
the remedies recommended by
its, hoping to find relief, but all

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ous kinds of baths, manipupplication of liniments too
on, and prescriptions of the
icians, all of which failed to

at the urgent request of a seen afflicted as myself) I was remedy. I was then sufference of my old turns. To my in the first application gave meng and rubbing the parts, the limbs in a warm glow, lef. In a short time the pain twy. Although I have slight approaching a change of whow to cure myself, and feel e situation. ADY RELIEF is my friend. I

GEO. STARR,



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NEW YORK. 55 Em Street,

# Doetry.

GOD UNDERSTANDS. What though men do not understand, And judge our souls aright, But try to show us to mankind E'er in an unkind light. Why need we care? God surely knows Just what our souls may be; For He, alone, will ne'er misjudge, And e'er will justly see.

so if we know that we are right, We know He will approve, Then for opinions of mankind, From right, ne'er let us move. Hold fast to what we know is right, Our Father tried to please, Then, though the whole world may condemn, We'll rest in peace and ease. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT. Moorestown, N. J.

#### THE MOUNTAINS.

Towering high above the treetops, All their gray lone summits rise, Till the heights in mighty beauty Seem to touch the bending skies.

Fair the morning's golden sualight, On their peaks in splendor lies, And the glory of the sunset Lingering there in grandeur dies.

Winter's silvery snowflakes resting On their heads a crown descend, And the lonely eagles nesting Find their heights a sheltering friend.

Merrimac, Mass.

### THE VICTORY.

To do the tasks of life, and be not lost; To mingle, yet dwell apart;
To be by roughest sea how rudely tost, Yet bate no jot of heart; To hold thy course among the heavenly stars, Yet dwell upon the earth; To stand behind Fate's firm-laid prison bars, Yet win all Freedom's worth. -Sidney Henry Morse.

# THE COUNTRY OF SPRING.

Tell me, O Life, where a man may be gay, Wishing life longer and longer the day, Where are the dawns most seraphic of wing, Evenings least gray? —In the country of Spring.

Say to me, love, where a beggar may find

Love, and O Love! where art thou the least blind, Where are the songs that the lost syrens sing Blown on the wind?

—In the country of Spring.

Death! in what land do the primroses blow ver the women men loved long ago, | Where o'er their graves bloom the lilies, O king?

—In the country of Spring.
—Henry De Vere Stacpole.

# THE BOY.

I wouldn't be a single thing on earth Except a boy; And yet it's just an accident of birth That I'm a boy; And, goodness gracious! When I stop and thin That I once trembled on the very brink I making my appearance here a girl my ears and eyebrows curl-But I'm a boy.

Just think of all the jolly fun there is When you're a boy! I tell you, you're just full of business When you're a boy!
There's fires to build in all the vacant lots, swimmin', tie the fellers' clothes in knots, The tin cans on the tails of dogs—why, gee!
The days ain't half as long as they should be When you're a boy!

There's lots of foolish things that make you tired When you're a boy! There's heaps of grouchy men that can't be hired

So like a boy; There's wood to chop at home and coal to bring And "Here, do this—do that—the other thing!" And, worse than all, there's girls—O, holy smoke! Are they a crime, or are they just a joke Upon a boy?

And then, there's always somebody to jaw, you're a boy! Somebody always laying down the law

"Pick up our coat; see where you've put your Don't stone the dog. Don't tease the poor old cat; Don't race around the house "-why, suff'rin'

The only t you have to practice things like

you're a boy!

And yet I don't believe I'd change a thing You've got : in, to cry, to work, to sing, With all his itless noise and careless play tfelt trials day by day, With all his

I'd like to

....Some

hopes and all his fears. earth a thousand years ce, in Chicago Record-Herald.

ple never make mistakes

nvolved in strife; be happy, but d a lonely life.

... Ilove the mbacks Uncle Sam Prints forms loyally, But the yellow backs appeal, somehow, force to me. cinnati Commercial Tribune.

.... A spinster sometimes hates a man; But, then, she's not to blame.
She would doubtless change her mind
If she could change her name.

It is fether's Cereer.

Mrs. Hayes was undentably a widew, but she was very far from the state hown as "loca did not only a very few shillings well and the was obliged to go often very hungry took was very far from the state hown as "loca did not only a very few shillings well and the was obliged to go often very hungry took was very far from the state hown as "loca the passanger were very the was obliged to go often very hungry took with hirth, he regular governal and in specific or with the was obliged to go often very hungry took with hirth, he regular governal and in specific or with the was obliged to go often very hungry took with hirth, he regular governal and in a possibly possibly when a tunnil on he was obliged to go often very hungry took with him, he was obliged to go often very hungry took with him, he regular governal him on her is the large to was a more work were fulled to make it larger to was the same the passanger were too was not been the same that the was soon to concern the company to the same that the was soon to the same the same that the soon that has a small case. But, left with only one, and the same the was soon to the same that the soon that the

But Johnnie, lucky boy, joined his mother's robust constitution to his father's intellect, so she averred, and the constitution, at any rate, seemed quite in evidence. And, if they wanted to see what his father looked like, let them luok at Johnnie, said his mother, "his living picture!"
Judged thus by Johnnie, his father seems to Judged thus by Johnnie, his father seems to have had a sturdy, stumpy figure, a round, blunt-featured face, powerful white teeth, a shock of stubby, sun-bleached hair, and prominent light blue eyes that were wont to stare unblinkingly during a conversation at whatever object first met their gaze—all this added to a curious relucmet their gaze—all this added to a curious reluc-tance to say a word more than the absolutely necessary. A common enough type in that neighborhood, yet not even that neighborhood's preconceived idea of a son of genius. But, if any smiled, they were kindly folk and took care to do it only behind the mother's back. During Johnnie's passage from a heavy baby

into a healthy, hearty boy, Mrs. Hayes was spared half the pangs of motherhood. She gave away the last of his petticoats without a sigh; with her own hands, to an accompaniment of smiles instead of tears, she cut close the mop of hair which had always refused to respond to her efforts to entice ic into curls. She was in such a hurry for him to attain man's estate, and to show forth to a wondering world the heritage his father had left him, that she hurried him with all her might through his early years.

Johnnie never grew out of his clothes like other boys. He was forced to turn them up, the ers half way to his knees, and the sle to his elbows, before he could move in them, and they were always beyond patching before his limbs overtook them. When he was five years old she publicly announced her intention of calling him "John," as a weightier and more fitting name. But he was so unmistakably "Johnnie" that no one could remember to follow her example, and half her time she only managed it herself to end a sentence started too nimbly with

a "Johnnie" that had "slipped out."

As soon as he could toddle Johnnie went to school, and continued to go daily until the ex-treme limit of age when schooling is compulsory on the youth of England. Once laboriously esin a "standard," he showed a marked disinclination to leave it, and the utm ding never advanced him beyond the borderland of the "fourth." But his mother blamed the school and her want of means to send him to a better one, not Johnnie. Of course, what an yokel learned would not be the learning to tempt her husband's son. Johnnie received subtle flattery from her instead of blows for his slow progress. He met it, as he met most things, with the impenetrable stare of his light-blue eyes. His opinion of himself would have interested a good many people by this time, but his silence others.

There followed the usual little difficulty in fit ting the village genius with a means of earning livelihood. Mrs. Hayes refused to contemplat anything whereby "honest sweat" might the caused to flow from her son's low, hair-thatched brow. Most of the men about her worked out of doors, or at some humble trade, and nothing of that kind, she had decided years ago, would do for Johnnie. With great difficulty and some delay, she obtained him employment at the village grocer's—just while he looked about him. He grocer's—just while he looked about him. was to "keep the books" as his chief occupational and she made a great deal conversationally the glory of those books. Johnnie made very little of them except to blot them freely. He seemed a\_t he while he sat over them to be struggling to do something requiring a great expenditure of noisy breath, but the result failed

to satisfy the grocer.

He took his dismissal stolidly, if with a linge ing shortness of breath.
"Don't wint to stay, sir," he blurted out a

last; "but could you say—could you say as —"
"I'll say I think you're a deal too clever for this job, my boy," said the kindly grocer, "if that'll suit you?" And he winked jovially. "Thank ye, sir," said Johnnie, simply, and very slowly and solemnly returned the wink with one ent blue eye. And that was the only clew

to the hidden depths of his character the village ever received from clever Johnnie. For his mother did not try again to find him situation; he quietly put himself beyond tha possibility. She came down one morning to find him gone, with his little bundle of clothes,

and apparently half a loaf and a couple of tu "Dere Ma" (he had written-he never calle her anything but " Mother " but " Ma " proved easier in the spelling)—" i ham goin to foind som work has i can do. Dere Ma i wull send you som cash regiar when i gets it dere Ma.-Your

lovin son J. HAYES." She never showed this letter to any one, but she industriously spun about the prosale flight of Johnnie a veil of romance all her own. And so took up her time and thoughts that she grew ed to being alone before she began to

mind it. Meanwhile, with considerable directness, John nie made his way on foot to a large racing stable

And now his generous wages actually admitted of the double burden—the postal orders to the mother at a distance and the pretty wife at home. But, before making this change in life, Johnnie, almost for the first time, took a step on the impulse of a moment—felt a longing to see his mother's face once again, and acted on it.

He found her on her deathbed, plainly within a few hours of her death. Johnnie had his own luck—he might so easily have been too late. For she had not been so particularly young at the time of his birth, and she was quite an old woman now. Consistent always, she asked her son no questions concerning his long absence; she did the talking to the last.

"A gentleman in a bank would have to know a deal," was one of the things she said, and Johnnie understood that he had spent the years perched on an office stool as a banker's clerk. "You'd wear a top hat and a black coat to business every day of course." She touched his rough tweed covered arm. "But you were right not to come anyways dressed up, as these folk might think—they're an envious lot, and wonderful ignorant with it." She gave him, with increasing difficulty, the many details of his life one by one; it took her all her time, and, almost at the last she remembered something of great eyes on the bous of their junks, for they say:

"No got eyes how can see?" But the painted eyes could not see what lay within that peaceful-looking craft.

Quickly the pirates were alongside and swarm-quickly the pirates with cutlasses, shooting them with pistols and tumbling them back onto the decks of their pirate vessels or into the water.

It was all over in a few minutes, and such of the junks as had not been sunk tied away with the pirates and the pirates with cutlasses, about the junks as had not been sunk tied away with the pirates and not been sunk tied away with the pirates and not been sunk tied away with the pirate creasing difficulty, the many details of his life one by one; it took her all her time, and, almost at the last she remembered something of great importance to them both.

importance to them both.

"I told 'em always, Johnnie, when the orders came, but I never changed 'em here—I waited till I could get into the town or something turned up; often I had to wait a bit, but I always managed it, and I never told a living soul how small they were, my dear. I knew how many expenses you'd be having, dining out with the gentry and all; your old mother understood but others might. all; your old mother understood, but others might have thought different, and I never told a soul. Oh, they've kept me well since I've been past working, and I'm not complaining, only I thought I'd just tell you as I understood why they were

"That's right, mother," said Johnnie; "you "That's right, mother," said Johnnie; "you was always a good 'un at excuses."
"I loved you, you see, Johnnie, and your father before you," explained the dying woman.
"That's right, mother," said Johnnie, staring hard at the foot of the bed out of unblinking.

prominent eyes, but gently stroking her wor hand; "you was always a good 'un at loving." When her weak voice was silent forever, John-nie knelt at prayer beside her. He prayed out loud, with many catches in his breath. What he sald is, perhaps, worth recording.

"Good Lord," he began, in orthodox fashion,

you know as I didn't mean to act untruthful aknown she'd be a deal happier alone. But if you must keep turning of the women out so fond-like and so deceiving of theirselves, what are we men folk to be doing for the sake o' peace?"—The

# Poutb's Department.

QUESTIONS WITHOUT ANSWERS. Uncle, when your watch goes, Wherever does it go?

Your breath—where did it come from When you said, "My breath came slow." What makes the parlor clock run?

Why don't it sometimes walk? It wouldn't have to stop so much. Does money really talk?

And, uncle, when your heart beats Whatever does it beat? And, say, now, honest injun, Has poetry got feet?

# Real Pirates Today.

The pirates of the old school have vanishe uite away, but piracy itself has by no means die appeared. The principal field for pirates today is in the Indian Ocean and the China Sea. So common is piracy out there that the P. & O steamers and the vessels of the French Messa-geries Maritimes and other lines expressly stipu-

late in their bills of lading that they are not reponsible "for pillage and piracy." Only the other day a pirate junk sank a French ant ship in Chinese waters and a French man-of-war caught and sank a pirate in the

Not long ago some Chinese pirates captured a steam launch and heavily laden lighter almost within sight of a British gunboat. The gunboat Sandpiper was convoying the launch and her tow along the coast, when she struck on a sand bar A fleet of pirate vessels had been hovering in the distance, watching for an opportunity to attack the launch, and as soon as the gunboat struck

they came swooping down.

The launch was some distance behind the gun boat, and was concealed from her sight by a pro-jection of land. The pirates swarmed aboard, and when the pilot offered resistance they killed and when the phot ordered resistance they killed him and threw him to the sharks. The super-cargo, begging for his life, was bound and thrown into the cockpit of the launch. The others on board were natives, who offered no resistance

and so were spared.

The launch and lighter were looted, and the valuable cargo which they had on board was transferred quickly to pirate junks, which then

#### An Army Kitten.

One evening, toward the close of the war, while Union soldiers lay in camp on a hillside near the Stanton river, the cry of "Halt! who goes there?" from a sentry started every lounger to his feet, and several of the more curious ran to the guard-line to find out what the trouble was. A minute later all knew that the night visitor who had been challenged was no enemy. A little girl, about ten years of age, holding a little white kit-ten, came forward into the light of, the fires, conducted by two soldiers who looked as proud as if

they were escorting a queen.

The whole regiment gathered, including the colonel himself, to look at the child and hear her ell her story. A very short story it was—scarcely a paragraph; but there was matter enough in it for a full chapter. She lived near by with her father, who was sick and poor; and they were Northerners, she said, and "Union folks." Her mother was dead, and her brother had been killed while fighting in the Federal army. She wanted to give something," and when Union oldiers came she thought she would bring her pet kitten and present it to the colonel.

The colonel took the little girl in his arms and kissed her, and her kitten, too, and he was not a bir ashamed of his weakness. He accepted the kitten with thanks, and its innocent donor was gallantly waited on to her humble home, loaded

stayed and fed with the victors after the battle of Antietam, the little creature was a daily inspira-Antietam, the little creature was a daily inspira-tion to better feelings and thoughts in the presence of all that is worst—a living flag of truce gleaming among the thunder-clouds of human passion and strife.—Harper's Young People.

# Curious facts.

—Paris has one acre of park for every fiftee persons; Liverpool, one for every one thousand -In Denmark there are companies which insure women who have a fear of becoming old maids. They pay stated sums every year, and should they marry before they are forty, what they have paid in goes to the less fortunate. After they are forty, they receive pensions for

-Throughout the world about three per cent. — Inflored the work about three per cent.

of people gain their living directly from the sea.

— One in eighty-one men employed on sailing ships was drowned last year, while of those employed on steamships the proportion was one in

— Physicists have concluded that the earth in its motion does not drag the ether along with it, and thus each body on the earth's surface, in virtue of its motion with the earth, is traversed by a stream of ether. The question thus arises: Does light travel through such a body with the same speed along the stream of ether as it does against it or across it? The experiments of Michelson and Moriey in America lead to an affirmative answer for air. Lord Rayleigh, in these curious mines, the value of the crude England, has obtained the same answer as to

liquids, and is now engaged on a research in respect to the phenomena relating to solids.

—The most crooked railway in the world is one from Boswell to Friedens, Pa., the air-line distance being five miles. The road doubles on

by steep mountains, some of which are more than three thousand feet high.

—Mrs. Alexander Hamilton had the first ice-cream in the city of Washington. She used to tell with amusement of the delight with which

use of the thermometer as a recognized means of detecting the presence of the fish.

The children of the poor in Japan are nearly always labeled, in case they should stray away from their homes while their mothers are engaged on domestic duties.

### Historical

Some of the recent excavations at Nippur iow that the Rabylonians had multiplication bles five times as long as those equanonly used schools. Most little men and women, for insance, do not have to go further than twelve stance, do not have to go further than twelve times twelve, but the little Babylonian children, says Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht, who superintended the late excavations, had to ga as far as sixty times sixty. Numbered fragments of tablete bearing these "multiplication tables" have been found, some few of which go as far as 1300 times 1300. But these were evidently only for astronomical purposes. Those old astronomers seem to have felt hard pressed for time, and when they were calculating the distances of the new stars they found and their size, they did not want to take the time to multiply, and so just referred to these tables in stone.

—William Penn's Treaty Elm was blown down on the night of March 3, 1810. This tree, as its concentric circles showed, was 283 years old. No great age, that, for a tree. There is in England, at Cowthorpe, an oak that is supposed to be eight

great age, that, for a tree. There is in England, at Cowthorpe, an oak ti.at is supposed to be eight hundred years old. The English yews often reach an almost incredible age. The celebrated Ankerwyke yew is 1100 years old, and there are others of an equal age. Some of our American pines can hold their own in respect of age with the European trees. Oregon pines, on being cut down, have shown as many as 1100 concentric rings running from the heart out to the bark. Do you know who first showed us how to tell a tree's age by its rings? It was Montaigne, the essayis

you know who first showed us how to tell a tree's age by its riugs? It was Montaigne, the essayis ——As the years go on, how numerous are the errors which get into print with regard to the folbles, the caprices and odd fancies of famou rulers of earlier centuries. For instance, in many newspapers of this month is printed a reference to the passion of a Prussian king for giant footguards, but that peculiar craze is wrongly attributed to Frederick the Great. It was Frederick William I. of Prussia who ransacked Europe for Gollaths to serve him as men-at-arms. Frederick the Great had no such distorted fancy.

—One tradition says the Saracens first carried

—One tradition says the Saracens first carried an orthodox standard into battle, and thus gave the idea, as they gave so many others, to the Crusaders. But obviously the flag is far older Crusaders. But obviously the flag is far older than this, and it is interesting to note its develop-ment from the first inanimate object born aloft on a staff, so as to be generally visible, down to the complicated blazonry of a royal banner in our own ages. The Egyptians carried before their

hosts the figure of a sacred animal on a spear.

—A Baltimore man claims to have the original death warrant of Charles 1. of England. It is written on thin parchment, but has the mis-fortune to be dated Jan. 24, 1648, while Charles I. was not beheaded until Jan. 30, 1649.

—This superstition about May marriages is traced back to the Romans. They kept, on the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth of the month, the festival of the Lemuria, to propitiate the Lemures or spirits of the dead, and con-sidered the whole month as unlucky because of the festival. They had a proverb: Mense malo malæ nubent (Evils marry in May; or, more freely, it is bad to marry in May).

## Hotes and Queries.

DENMARK'S ROYAL FAMILY .- " L. T.": There DEMMARK'S ROYAL FAMILY.—"L. T.": There is a story that, half a century ago, when the King of Denmark was merely prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, with a good deal more name than money and no particular prospect of ascending to the Danish throne, his two plainly dressed little girls encountered an old crone one day near the modest little house in Carpenhara, in which their fether, then lived and Copenhagen in which their father then lived, and were much astonished, after having their palms examined, to be told that they were to sit on the two greatest thrones in the world, and that they would have a sister who was to be a queen with out a kingdom. The witch might have done a lot better than that, for not only did little Alix become Queen of England and little Dagmar,

kitten with thanks, and its innocent donor was gallantly waited on to her humble home, loaded with generous contributions.

The white kitten was adopted by the regiment, but was considered the property and special pet of the colonel; and when the war was over he took it home with hum. Like the white lamb that stayed and fed with the victors after the battle. the natural course of events become king of Den-mark. The result is that when the entire family gathers under King Christian's roof there are eighteen royalties who have been, or are to be rowned heads, not to mention the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who were to have been king and queen of Hanover, and the little Grand

Duchess Olga, who will be empress of Russia, if her father, the czar, has no sons, and feminine wax Candles.—" Nesta": Ozocerite, a mineral wax, dug from the bowels of old earth at lepths varying from 350 to six hundred feet, is the substance out of which most candles now are made. In America the mineral is dug in Utah and in California, the European beds being lo-cated in Wales and Galicia and Roumania. When found in its natural state ozocerite appears in translucent, dark brown, thin films, which, upon being refined, resemble beeswax closely. The wax mines of eastern Galicia, leased and operated by a syndicate of American capitalists, form on of the most curious fields of industry imaginable They are located around Boryslay, which is also of Austria. The entire wax fields are but fifty acres in extent, but more than a thousand shafts have been sunk in that limited area, and aimost six thousand men are at work on the tract. The veins of the mineral frequently are sixteen inches thick, and it is dug with shovels and hoisted from the shafts by windlasses. Many uses are made of this wax besides moulding it into candles, and fortunes have been made by the men interested

of a shaft. WAR GOVERNORS.—"G. A. R.": Of New York, Edwin D. Morgan, afterward United States senator; of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew; of Ohio, William Dennison, afterwards postmasterdistance being nye miles. The road doubles on tiself four times, and at one point, after making a loop of about five miles, the road comes back to within three hundred feet of itself on a grade fifty feet lower.

The road doubles on the promison, atterwards postmastering energial president in President Lincoln's Cabinet; of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1876; of Illinois, Richard Yates, whose son is now government. Afty feet lower.

—Near the famous Stony Cave, in the Catskills, there is a smaller cave in which ice exists all the year round. This locality is locally known as the Notch, and is walled in on all sides by steep mountains, some of which are more than three thousand feet high.

All the deal of Minnesota, All the Mills and Mill

Alexander Ramsey.

DUMAS' GREAT HERO.—" Guardsman": D'Ar-

the made the way on foot to a large racing stable in an adjoining county that he had once been told about. It is, that the owner of the stable was actually present when the stable was actually present when the reached it, and he duty as in the leng given the opportunity of matical high the property of the stable was actually present when the reached it, and he was length in the present again gave him trouble, but what he said was to the point—

"I haven" I had much to,"do with 'em, but I do seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the been to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know something about 'em, and I'm owner all the seem to know the seem and the capture of the seem and the capture and the capture of the seem and the capture and the capture of the seem in the ctry of Washington. The whether all the capture of the seem in the ctry of Washington. The whether all the capture of the seem in the ctry of Washington and the capture of t

sometimes used as a substitute for gold in photography, and when deposited in a thin 'dim on the interior of the tubes of telescopes it forms a dead-black surface, which prevents the light from being reflected by the polished sides. The demand for platinum largely exceeds the supply; hence the metal is yearly advancing in price.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN BABYLONIA.—"Historicus": If the London Saturday Review is correct the woman of Babylonia was born man's equal, as far as citizenship was concerned, and she remained so, married or single. Her abilities and disabilities were absolutely the same; she could enter 'into partnership, buy or sell, lend or borrow, give witness or stand security, appear in any court on any ples or count, and all without reference to any male. There is no trace of any theory of a fundamental difference in a woman's work and a man's, and in the schools boys and girls seem to have been educated together and on the same lines.



32 to 40 bust.

To be Made With or Without the Lining.

The waist consists of the lining, fronts and back. The back is tucked for its entire length at the centre, the fronts in a full length group at each side of the front, and again at the shoulders to yoke depth. Between these groups of tucks the trimming is applied. The closing is made invisibly at the front beneath the tucks. The sleeves are the new full ones, and are tucked to fit snugly above the elbows and form drooping puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 22 inches wide, 14 yards 32 inches wide, 21 yards 44 inches wide, 22 yards 44 inches wide, 35 yards 37 inches wide, 36 yards 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To be Made With or Without Single or Double Capes.

flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide or 1½ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4420, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10



Housemaid's Gown, Consisting of Spencer Waist and Six-Gored Skirt, 4421.

To be Made with Inverted Plaits or Gathers in the Back. Hack.

The dress consists of the waist, which is made with fronts and back, and of the skirt, which is cut in six gores. Both fronts and back of waist are gathered slightly at the waist line, the back being drawn down snugly, but the fronts are allowed to blouse slightly nearly the late. over the belt. The skirt can be laid in inverte plaits at the back or gathered, as preferred, and joined to the skirt, the closing being at the left fresam, where the placket is made, and the fresatth hooked over into place from the centre. I sleeves are in shirt-waist style, with straight cuffs at

size to say in shirt-wast style, with straight curs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 27 inches wide, 7\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 32 inches wide or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4421, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Child's Jacket for House or Street Wear. Designed to be Made from Bordered Material. The jacket consists of the yoke to which the plaited fronts and back, cut in one piece, are attached. Its neck is finished with a turn-over collar and the sleeves are the new full ones, that are tucked above

steeves are the new full ones, that are tucked above the elbows, but form full puffs below, and are gath-ered into roll-over cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3½ yards of bordered material 21 inches wide, with 1 yard of plain material for sleeves: or 3 yards 27 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, when plain material is used.

The nattern 4472 is cut in sizes for children of The pattern, 4422, is cut in sizes for children of



Men's Negligee Shirt with Tucked Bo The comfort of the negligee shirt is too well established to require urging. The advantages of those made at home are many, but prominent among them is the certainty of a satisfactory fit. This very stylish model is suited to all the season's materials, but in, volves no skill beyond that of the average needlewoman. The original is made of white madras and is held at the front by nearl buttons.

Shirt, 36 to 42 breast, Skirt, 22 to 33 Waist.

woman. The original is made of white madras and is held at the front by pearl buttons.

The shirt is made with a shallow yoke at the back, which extends over the shoulders at the front and to which the body portions are attached. The bosom is tucked and held at the lower edge by a straight band. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with straight cuffs. The collar can be of material or of white linen, as preferred.

4419 Woman's Waist, 4420 Girl's Jacket, 6 to 12 yrs. Woman's Waist Closing Invisibly at Centre Front. 4419. To be Made With or Without the Lining.

To be Made With or Without Single or Double Capes. The original is made with one cape which is trimmed at its outer edge, but double capes can be used if preferred or the neck can be finished with the stole only. The jacket is made with fronts and back, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in an inverted plait at the centre, and the fronts in plaits which extend from the shoulders, all of which are stitched to yoke depth. The sleeves are full and are stitched. he sleeves are full and are finished with



#### The Horse.

In number of awards received at the recent horse show in Boston, Eben D. Jordan is found to have come out first in the grand contest, with a total of forty-nine ribbons and \$3045 in money and plate. With his fine string of Hackneys and other harness horses he took no less than twenty-six first prizes and championships—a record which moother exhibitor so much as approaches. Thomas W. Lawson, though his Dreamwold entries brought him only thirty-one ribbons, won a larger amount, his money and plate footing up to \$3000. His eleven firsts and twenty seconds make him second to Mr. Jordan in number of prizes. J. Malcolm Porbes, though he took only four prizes with two of bis horses, stands third in the list for value, his awards amounting to \$1250, of which his great stallion Bingen alone won \$1150.

lone won \$1150. Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Pa., a Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Pa., a large exhibitor, won eight firsts, three seconds, six thirds and two fourth ribbons, representing a total value of \$1200 in money and plate. Streams & Hexter, New York dealers, won \$1005, taking six firsts, five seconds and one third. Crow & Murray, Canadian dealers, helped to pay expenses with a total winning of \$755. E. T. Stote-bury of Philadelphia won every time I e went into the ring in the roadster class, taking eight firsts, and \$950 in money. Mrs. John Gerken of Long Island, a very heavy exhibitor, won eight firsts, five seconds, six thirds and one fourth, representing \$825. L. thirds and one fourth, representing \$825. L.
J. Knowles of Magnolia made a fine record with his new champion, Dr. Selwonk. The big high-stepping chestnut was shown four times, taking three blue ribbons and a cham-

The name of David Bonner as one of the nominators in Readville's 2.12 trot is taken to mean that Peter Stirling is headed for the to mean that Peter Stirling is headed for the race made famous by the contests of Grattan Boy, Boralma, Charley Herr, Onward Silver and Major Delmar. Peter Stirling won the Kentucky Futurity in 1901 and was not raced last year. He shortly goes into Carl Burr's hands for a brief campaign over Eastern tracks. He is owned by a close friend of David Bonner, Frank Work.

George Ketcham, owner of the world's champion trotter Crescens (2.021),announce that it is probable that the horse will never race again. If Mr. Ketcham does conclude to send the champion another trial, he says it will be for the purpose of breaking the world's record to the high-wheel sulky, 2.081, held by Sunol. "There is one other exhibition Cresceus may give, and then le will be retired permanently to the stud," said Mr. Ketcham. "I am going to Europe in the fall and will take the horse with me. I may arrange for a big exhibition in London for the benefit of some charity. That will be the last time the champion will ever

Baxter, the bay gelding owned by C. W. B. Edwards of Hartford, Ct., is now thirty-two years of age. When he was twenty-eight years old he took his mark of 2.442 at the Brockton Fair. He is a good feeder, needs no specially prepared food and contents himself and thrives on good hay and oats. He receives good care from Mr. Edwards, who has owned him for twenty-nine years. In fact, Mr. Edwards bought him as an un-broken three-year-old, and has had the pleasure of handling him from the time he first put a harness onto him. He receives only moderate work and takes his exercise principally in a big box stall. He is absolutely sound, and moves almost as free and easy as a four-year-old. Baxter was sired

George Wilkes, fouled in 1856, died in 1873, was the most speed-prolific son of Hamble-tonian. This is his record: Seventy-two trotters, eleven pacers, 102 sires of 1740 trot-ters and 775 pacers, and ninety-nine dams of 128 trotters and forty-five pacers.

A large farm horse, when not at work, may be given twenty pounds of hay, and if twenty-five per cent. of protein or nitrogen an easy keep will need very little grain. matter. The Japanese obtain their protein But when at work the hay should be reduced to twelve or fourteen pounds, supplying the wear of muscle by good heavy feedings with cate and applied on the source of the so ing with oats and cracked corn.

# Notes from Washington, D. C.

"Tankage or Meat Meal for Pigs" is the subject of a short description of pig-feeding experiments which is being prepared by the experiment stations division of the Depart-by the human stomach, ranges from seventytankage as pig feed. It contains a high percentage of protein and an amount of phosin any corn or byproduct of mills. Phosphor.e acid for pigs is useful in building up bone structure, an important feature with our pigs of today, while the protein, of course, has a universally recognized value. this treatment adds to the digestible and The weakness is pointed out of using corn meal as a single ration in feeding growing. fattening pigs and also the great value of adding a food rich in protein (such as tankage) to the corn, thus producing a better balanced ration and securing more desirable results in both health and growth. A ration is suggested consisting o five portions of corn to one of tankage or beef meal. Experiments are cited where such a ration gave over thirty per cent. groater net proceeds than a corn ration alone. Reports to the department from various sources indicate that the use not only of tankage but also of dry blood for feed for all kinds of being a nutritions food, dry blood has been found by the Kansas Experiment Station to be an excellent remedy for scours in calves. The value of beef meal as a chicken food is generally recognized.

The use of steam for the purpose of cleansing dairy utensils, according to the Department of Agriculture, is not only efficient as a dirt destroyer, but as a germ eradicator there is nothing better. It penetrates to the such a degree as to kill most of the danger-

Several of the experiment stations have made tests to determine whether typhoid and other germs can be absorbed into udders of milch cows from external sources. This has been found not to be the case to any extent. An Arizona station report, however, says that " when a cow wades belly deep into a filthy pool festering in the heat and foul with soun, her milk will invariably suffer." Millions of bacteria, adhering to her hair and udder, will, when she is dried off and milked, find their way into the milk



THE NOTED TROTTING FILLY KATHERINE A. (2), 2.14, BY WIGGINS (2), 2.19 1-2.

strawberries is of great value in insuring a full crop of fruit each season. The water should be applied at about fruit time, in the furrows, and allowed to slowly flow down them, rather than by flooding. This may seem like a suggestion of little value first. The trees were sprayed with bordeaux in this season of the year when it is too. may seem like a suggestion of little value at this season of the year when it is too for next year's crop, as it must be remem-bered that water cannot be applied out of hand like fertilizer. In most cases, even with the water easily available, quite a little system will have to be devised to irrigate the strawberry patch or other garden crops.

Beans of various kinds are probably the cheapest substitute for meat. As nitrogen or muscle-producing foods, they are a great deal cheaper than meat. Under beans would be included such plants as the cowpea, the soy bean, the navy bean, the kid-ney bean, and so on. On an average, Ameri-can dried beans contain between twenty and some of the Southern States horses and nules work hard on rations of cow-peas, solely, the vine and bean, and keep in good condition. In food experiments noted by the Department of Agriculture the protein ment of Agriculture. Some experiments in two to eighty-six per cent., which is consid-Indiana have shown great advantage in ered a fairly digestible food. A method of preparation recommended is employment of baking-soda to soften the skins so that phoric acid largely in excess of that found the latter can be readily removed—a half teaspoonful of soda to two quarts of water and a pound of beans. Bean skins are composed large!y of crude fibre which is not easily digested, and experiments show that

> Neglected orchards are comm where. This is especially true of the "home bear at all, have become soil exhausted, and produce only inferior-sized fruit, and even that only in occasional seasons. Such orchards are the homes of worms and disease, and serve to restock the more carefully sprayed and tilled orchards of neighbors with these pests. Marketable fruis from them is almost wholly unknown. They are miles. It included 2300 square miles in what an eyesore and unprofitable. An orchard of this kind has recently been made the submiles in Mississippi, comprising lard on the ject of an investigation by Prof. F. W. Card of the Rhode Island station, and the results are being published by the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this investi-gation was to ascertain whether with the ordinary means within the reach of farmers, such as pruning, tillage, spraying and fertilizing, such an orchard could be rejuvenated and put on a paying basis. The or-chard selected for the experiment was a "home orehard" of less than an acre in extent, and about twenty-five years old. The trees had made but little growth, and the

fond value of beans.

tranks were covered with moss.

The first season the trees were pruned and the rough, loose bark scraped off the limbs and trunks. A half ton of commercial fertilizers—made up of 125 pounds of nitrate of soda, one hundred pounds of dried blood, 650 pounds of acid phosphate and 125 pounds of muriate of potash—was applied the was the northern border of Spanish Florida, which ran west to the Mississippi; we wanted access to the sea; we controlled the east blank of the Mississippi only to the Florida. piled and the ground plowed and kept tilled until midsummer, after which a cover crop was planted. It was desired to get the trees started at once into a good wood growth, hence nitrate of soda was used. Wellrotted barnyard manure would probably have answered the same purpose very well, he was known at that time, was named

ing the water is not too great, irrigation of the worms. At the end of the first season

at this season of the year when it is too late to water this crop of berries. It is not too early, however, to begin to plan for water for next year's crop, as it must be remempeas and oats. As these made only a small growth the nitrogen was continued in the commercial fertilizers applied, but instead of one thousand pounds only half this amount was used. Good tiliage was continned. The growth of the trees the second eason was not large, yet it was thrifty and of healthy appearance, and some good fruit was obtained, the Baldwin and Russet trees being well loaded.

The following season, with only a part of the trees bearing, about \$80 worth of fine fruit was obtained. Many of the trees in the orchard were early sorts. Of the fruit sold \$50 worth came from the Russet and Greening trees. Here were excellent results in three years from only very ordinary treatment.

GUY E. MITCHELL. treatment.

It is common to assert that the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 was made by President Jefferson. The fact is that it was arranged for without his knowledge by Livingston and Monroe, who had been sent to treat with Napoleon for an estirely different purpose, and Jefferson approved it with great ctance. He even went so far at first as to say that he could not approve it because it would make "waste paper of the Consti-

After it became plain that the people wanted the treaty ratified Jefferson assented to it and planned to secure an amendment to the Constitution ratifying it. Jefferson said that in buying the land he had exceeded his powers as a strict constructionist of the advisers were utterly astonished and secre-Constitution, and that it was like using for tary Madison rebuked Livingston for exinvestment the money of a ward, of whom he was the guardian, without warrant of law. He added: "If the act should be disorchard." Many of these orchards, if they avowed, I must get out of the scrape as I

> The Louisiana Purchase added a domain to the United States larger than that of the country as it then existed. In 1803 the area of the United States was 827,844 square miles The territory added to this, by the purchase of Louisiana, consisted of 1,171,930 square Gulf of Mexico, all of what is now known as Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi (not including the 3600 square miles already re-ferred to), lowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota west of the Mississippi, all of Kansas but the southwest corner, the Indian Territory, and those parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana east of the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The price paid for this vast area was 60,000,000 francs, or about

any other power than Spain. The southern border of the United States at that time line. Spain had agreed in 1795 to let us have access to New Orleans as a "place of deposit" for our produce. This agreement

cans their former privileges, and good feeling once more ruled between the people of Louisiana and those of the United States. Trade increased and a great revival of immigration followed. This tide of immigra tion grew so rapidly that Spain became alarmed for its own position in Louisiana and the future of the Catholic Church, and the King gave orders that no more land and privileges should be given to the citizens of the United States. This provoked another storm. It prostrated commerce and made welcome the rumors that France was about to take the country.

Napoleon forced Spain to give Louisiana back to France and then shut Americans out of New Orleans. Jefferson sent Livingston and Monroe to France to secure treaty, if possible, which would give us the east bank of the Mississippi, or, at any rate, the guarantee of free navigation on the

Napoleon was in straits. His army, sent had been wiped out by yellow fever. War was coming on with England. Napoleon needed money and could not spare troops to hold Louisiana. He preferred that the United States should have the territory rather than England. His treaty with Spain said he should not cede the land to

any other country. He did not cede it; he

sold it. Napoleon told the American commission ers they could have it for sixty million francs. Livingston at once saw the possi-bilities of the case and, without authority, concluded the negotiations for it and sent the documents home. Jefferson and his ceeding his powers. The treaty with Napoleon was signed on April 30, 1803, and was ratified by Napoleon in the following May. On Aug. 12 Jefferson said openly that he was opposed to the purchase, but, yielding to public sentiment, he called a pecial session of Congress, and on Oct. 17 of that year, the treaty, after sharp debute, was ratified, the Federalists under Hamilton oming to the aid of Jefferson against his own party and against his own political

The people of the territory were not cor sulted in any degree. They were annexe outright to our Government and system failed, and at times Napoleon showed signs of backing out. It has been said that the purchase, "next to the negotiation that secured our independence, was the most important the United States ever entered into," and subsequent events have proved the correctness of this view.

What is known as Oregon and Washing-\$15,000,000.

In 1800 Spain had retroceded all this territory to France by a secret treaty which provided that France should never cede it to of the Mississippi to France, and that we had succeeded to that claim; second, by the ton we secured, as against the claims of England and Spain, first by asserting that England, in 1763, had ceded its claim west right of the great exploration trip to the Pacific of Lewis and Clark sent out in 1804 by Jefferson, and third, by direct treaty with

Gradually the southwest boundaries of the tract were made plain and secured by treaties. Jefferson, according to Judge Cooley, had said: "To the waters of the Pacific we can find no claim in the right of Louisiana." We got the right, however, by

At first the Louisiana Purchase was off and milked, find their way into the milk
pail.

A summary of the results of all the experiments at the Government stations
throughout the country, about to be published by the Department of Agriculture,
seems to show that where the cost of apply-

Spain. The War Department sent three regiments of the regular army to the Ohio. The people of Mississippi began to take up arms and finally Spain yielded.

Morales received orders to give the Ameri-Collier's Weekly.

Gain and Loss by the Trolley.

The trolley car has been hailed as the new missionary of the remote towns. But, like the rain, the trolley serves all alike. The car which carries a man to the city church may convey a dozen others to the city motoughs prepared to hold a cock fight some where beyond police limits.

Better transportation is of course a good thing in itself. But some of its effects will bear watching. For instance, it lessens the strict personal accountability now ruling in most small towns. Every one knows pretty nearly what the others are doing, and the standard is kept up partly by fear of public opinion. But the trolley arrives and whisks the citizens in and out of town at any hour and as often as they please. People travel more, and their whereabouts and activities are less known in the neighborto San Domingo to secure a base of supplies for a force of twenty thousand men to hold Louisiana against attack by Great Britain, character, and little upon lack of opportunity or upon fear of public opinion. Facilities for good and evil will be increased. But the net result will be to give the small towns a position nearer the advance line of modern development, and the average advantage of the change can only be doubted by the very few who do not believe at all in progress.

I don't know much geometry, But dis I will declare: De man dat's always hangin' round 

Wherein one oft beholds his face; It frowns on those who grimly pass, But answers smiles with jovial grace.

This world is like a looking glass

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